The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT WAR NEWS

A Successful Reconnoissance Across the Potomac on Friday.

Capture of Four Cannon from the Rebels.

Attempt to Occupy the Virginia Shore on Saturday Morning.

The Rebels Met in Heavy Force.

Our Troops Forced to Retire Across the River.

Removal of the Rebel Artillery from the Line of the Potomac.

Their Main Army Supposed to be Retreating.

Rumored Crossing of a Rebel Force at Williamsport.

Cannonading Heard in that Direction.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters, Saturday—Evening—via Frederick, Sunday, Sept. 21—Morning.

The Fourth Michigan, with a few men from Sykes' Brigade, crossed the river at Shepardstown ford late yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in reaching this side of the river with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery, which they took from the rebels.

The occupation of the Virginia shore was attempted again this morning, with less success. Acting Brig.-Gen. Barnes, with his own and a portion of Sykes' Brigade, some cavalry and two batteries, crossed the river, and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position, the enemy emerged from under the cover of woods, with a line of infantry nearly a mile long. Both troops soon became engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind.

When the enemy came within range, fire was opened by twenty pieces of our artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect, that the rebels were forced to retire out of reach. Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells was seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to Maryland, bringing their wounded with them.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels.

Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

In the action to-day, Col. Provost, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, was wounded. Also, Capt. Ricketts and Lieut. McKean. Among the killed were Capt. Lander and Lieut. White.

It was reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport, and a force was sent in that direction this morning. Heavy firing was heard in that vicinity to-night, which shows that they have become engaged.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 21—11 P. M.

By the politeness of Gov. Curtin I came through on the special car bringing him and staff from Hagerstown with the following late information of army movements obtained through dispatches from the Times correspondents with the advance, dated—"On the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown, Va., Saturday—3 P. M.

They report that the rebel army passed through Sharpsburg in great haste on Thursday evening. By daylight on Friday, the main body, with their artillery, had crossed the Potomac.

At 8 A. M. our cavalry entered Sharpsburg in pursuit, and batteries were advanced to the Bluffs at Blackburn's Ford, near Shepherdstown, and shelled the enemy's batteries, strongly posted on the opposite bank. The rebel infantry had disappeared, except a few stragglers.

Our infantry and artillery pressed forward to near the river, preparatory to crossing. Berdan's Sharpshooters formed on the river bank, with orders from Gen. Porter to shoot the rebel battery horses when they attempted to limber up.

Early on Saturday morning one hundred infantry and fifty sharpshooters crossed the river on a reconnoissance, finding a rebel battery of four guns placed seventy yards from the river to oppose our crossing. They were abandoned by the rebels on the approach of our troops, who brought them across the river without opposition, excepting one, that could not be moved, and was thrown down the bank. The reconnoissance was conducted a mile from the river, where a large body of rebel cavalry were formed in line of battle.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning a reconnoissance in force was made by nine regiments, who crossed at the same place, supported by five batteries stationed on the Maryland shore opposite them. Information was received that the rebels were advancing to give battle in strong force. They soon appeared, and in spite of a deadly fire from our batteries, engaged our troops, who, after a stubborn resistance, were forced to fall back before superior numbers and recross the Potomac. Martindale's Brigade, on the right, was principally engaged, the Corn Exchange Regiment, of Philadelphia, (the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania,) suffering most heavily.

This new regiment behaved with great gallantry and fell back in perfect order. I have the names of fourteen killed in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and 120 wounded, including the following officers: Col. Provost, Adjt. McKean, Lieut. W. McKean, Co. K, wounded and missing; Lieut. J. M. Lewis, Co. E; Lieut. Chas. H. Hand, Co F; Capt. Jno. Ricketts, Co. K; Lieut. J. M. Moro, Co. K.

There was some loss in other regiments, and a number are reported to have been taken prisoners.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Thirteenth New-York, was wounded.

On Saturday the enemy crossed at Williamsport, but were driven back by the advance of our army, assisted by the Pennsylvania Militia—the attack at Blackford's Ford disturbing their movements.

Williamsport is now occupied by us in strong force. The rebels hoped, in crossing here, to turn McClellan's right flank, but failed.

Gov. Curtin has withdrawn the militia into Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Sept. 21.

By authority of Gov. Curtin, the militia now quartered here will be sent home. It is supposed that those in Cumberland Valley will return as soon as transportation can be arranged.

Information received at Boonsboro, says that the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, Col. Prevost, attempted to cross the Potomac at Shepardstown on Friday night, and met the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Col. Prevost was badly wounded.

In consequence of the Governor's order recalling the State militia, the excitement has been very great. The troops are quite dissatisfied at being sent home without an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

A rebel deserter, named Henry Creswell, was brought here to-night. He was captured at Bridgeport by the Harrisburgh City Zouaves, now guarding the bridge across the Susquehanna.

RUMORED CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC.

The following dispatch was published in the Tribune last night. Its assertions are not corroborated, and are rendered doubtful by the dispatch published above:

Washington, Sept. 21, 1862.

We have just received a brief dispatch from one of our special correspondents, who returned this afternoon to Frederick from our advance lines.

Heavy firing was going on all day yesterday, he says, both cannonading and musketry, and many wounded men were being brought in.

Our troops had crossed the Potomac in large force and were fighting on the other side. The rest of the army had advanced to the river.

In the fighting, so far, we had decidedly the advantage of the rebels. Yesterday we captured a whole brigade of them, 2,000 in number. This your correspondent asserts upon the testimony of his own eyes. When he left the field, at midnight of Saturday, the firing had not ceased.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Frederick, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Shepherdstown until Friday night.

A report has come into Frederick that a force was crossing at Williamsport, and that a part of our army was sent to meet them. *Heavy firing was heard at* noon to-day in that direction and at Sharpsburgh, but up to to-night no intelligence has been received from either place.

This morning a delegation of twenty surgeons from New-York passed through Boonsboro on their way to the battle-field. A number of ladies also followed in ambulances under charge of Miss. Dix. The churches and other buildings in Boonsboro and Keedysville are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are returning to their homes and seem to be in great glee because the rebels are driven across the river. No pillaging was allowed by the rebels previous to the battle of South Mountain, but after that they cleared the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburgh, almost every house in the town having been robbed, and goods which they could not use were destroyed. Many houses were riddled by bullets and shells, and several barns burned.

There is no evidence that either Longstreet or Lee was wounded in the battle of Wednesday.

The number of prisoners in our hands is about 3,000. At least ten thousand stand of arms were found on the field belonging to the enemy.

Col. Christian, of the Twenty-sixth New-York Acting Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. Tower, who was wounded recently at Bull Run, has resigned, and Col. Lyle, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, is now in command of the brigade, and will ably fill the position.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Sept. 21.

Gov. Curtin telegraphs from Hagerstown, notifying all military organizations to wait at home for further orders. Probably all danger is removed, the rebel army being in full retreat down the Shenandoah.

LOSSES OF REBEL OFFICERS, ETC.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Star*, of this evening, says:

A gentleman who left the front of our army yesterday at noon, assures us that among the rebel dead left unburied on the battle-fields of Wednesday last was a Major-General, besides many officers of all grades.

The wounds received by Gen. Hooker were through the fleshy part of the foot. Symptoms of lockjaw causing serious uneasiness among his friends.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 21—11½ P. M.

Gen. Hooker arrived to-day in an ambulance and has gone to the residence of Dr. Nichols, who is in charge of the Government Insane Asylum across the Anacosta, opposite the Navy-yard. His wound is through the fleshy part of the right foot, below the instep, and though severe, is not dangerous. No symptoms of lockjaw have appeared. It was received while he was personally superintending the placing of a battery, under a severe fire, and was probably inflicted by a rebel sharpshooter. From members of his Staff, now at the National Hotel, the following information is received in regard to the fight.

On that part of the field where our light troops under Hooker and Sumner, fought, the enemy's carnage was terrible. One of Gen. Hooker's aids says, that in riding over the field the morning after the battle, he saw ten of the enemy's dead to one of ours. In some places the dead were piled in heaps, and in one instance he saw what appeared to be an entire company, officers and men, belonging to a Georgia regiment, lying dead and wounded. The shells passing through the enemy's ranks, in some cases, would seem to have almost destroyed whole regiments.

Gen. Hooker had a narrow escape on Tuesday evening, from round-shot, which passed within a few inches of his head. He is greatly chagrined at the escape of the enemy, and stated, when being carried off the field, that we were completely masters of the situation, and should not allow a rebel to get off. He went into the fight with some misgivings, on account of a portion of his command being the same troops which behaved so ill under McDowell in the last battle of Bull Run; but he declares that he never knew troops behave with greater steadiness and courage. The Thirty-fifth New-York Regiment—new levies—which fought in the same part of the field, is said to have behaved with more than gallantry. The Colonel lost an arm, and all the field officers were wounded except the Major. Nine out of the ten Captains were either killed or wounded. All the new regiments behaved like veterans.

Gen. Meagher is not wounded. He was stunned for a while by a fall of his horse, which was shot under him, and was carried off the field on a litter.

Gen. Richardson is severely, if not fatally wounded in the shoulder by a shell. His physician pronounces his case hopeless.

On Friday, the rebels had several guns planted on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown ford, as if to dispute the crossing of our troops. When our informant left, on the same morning, heavy artillery firing was heard along the front.

A rebel deserter, named Adam Schad, of the Five Virginia Artillery, came into our lines yesterday, having effected his escape in the hurry and confusion of leaving Harper's Ferry. He took the oath of allegiance and was released. He was in the battle of Wednesday, and says that it was reported in his division that Gen. Lee had not been seen or heard of since Wednesday noon, and the general impression was that he had been wounded or killed. His horse was shot under him in the early part of the day, but he mounted another, and rode toward the left, where his army was engaged by Hooker and Sumner. He says the rebel officers confessed themselves badly beaten, and had great fears for their safety, unless McClellan would grant an armistice for burying the dead, which they intended to use for escape. He says the rebel loss was fearful, especially among officers.

About one thousand wounded arrived here to-day from the battle-field. Three hundred and fifty were taken to the hospital in the Capitol, and two hundred and fifty to the patent office. They include members of nearly all the regiments engaged in the battle. The rotunda of the capitol is filled, as is the senate-chamber. Several of the passages are also occupied. A number of wounded rebels are in the Capitol, who receive the same treatment as our own soldiers.

The damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels is believed to be serious. The place where the most injury was inflicted is a few miles this side of Harper's Ferry, where the rebels dug down the embankment to let out the water, to enable them to cross. A week's time will repair the whole.

The chief topic of conversation here to-day is the recent campaign in Maryland. While every credit is given our gallant soldiers for their splendid fighting at Sharpsburgh, yet the utmost chagrin is felt over the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The victory in the one case is depreciated by the disaster in the other. The escape of the rebel army, with all its plunder and the arms and ordnance stores captured at Harper's Ferry, affects public sentiment here like a defeat.

REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Stoneman's Force—Destruction of the Pontoon Bridge by the Rebels—Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Railroad Piers, etc.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says that a reconnoissance in force to Harper's Ferry was made on Friday night by a part of Gen. Stoneman's force. They found only three hundred sick and wounded rebels at Harper's Ferry.

They learned that the rebel army had been crossing the river above Harper's Ferry into Virginia nearly all day yesterday, and that at nightfall Gen. McClellan's advance was close upon the rebel's rear.

The *Star* says:

"Yesterday the last of the rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, after having burned all the Government property they found there that they could not carry off, including the pontoon bridge and the storehouses. They made five distinct attempts to blow up the fine piers of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved unsuccessful. The superstructure upon them, however, was much damaged by their vandal attempts."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Frederick, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Monocacy, east of Frederick, which was destroyed by the rebels two weeks ago, is again restored. This completes the road from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to Frederick, and to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

To facilitate the movements of officers and friends of soldiers, Surgeons, and others having business with the army, two passenger trains will be run daily from to-day, leaving Frederick at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Baltimore at 8:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 5:30 and 11:30 A. M., and closely connecting each way.

CARE FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Harrisburgh, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Surgeon Cuyler, Medical Director, is now in the city, making every exertion to provide for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The ladies of Harrisburgh are very busily engaged in making up the necessary articles for their comfort.

Great complaint is made by those engaged in this charitable work of the uselessness of the articles furnished by the Government, particularly the bedding, which they say is of the meanest quality.

Accommodations have been prepared at Camp Curtin, and churches, public halls and other places have also been fitted up for the reception of the wounded.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

The Retreat of the Rebels Across the Potomac—Their Transportation Saved—Rumors of a Rebel Force at Williamsport—The Desperate Fighting of Wednesday—Losses of the Enemy, &c.

Battle-Field of Antietam, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Yesterday our lines advanced toward the enemy, when the discovery was made that the entire rebel army had retreated during the night, leaving their pickets along the entire line, so as to prevent us from gaining a knowledge of their movements until they had accomplished their purpose. Those left behind to perform this duty, generally surrendered as soon as our skirmishers appeared.

It seems from statements of residents of Sharpsburgh and vicinity, that rebel reinforcements were expected on Friday, but they did not arrive, and consequently it was decided to cross the river, as they were in no condition for such a battle as that of the 17th inst. So they commenced leaving at dark on Thursday night, and the rear of the line passed through Sharpsburgh just before daylight yesterday morning. They crossed the river at different points in the vicinity of Shepherdstown, as there are several fords within two miles of that place, although the contrary has been represented.

Our cavalry started in pursuit as soon as the retreat was known, but beyond capturing a few hundred stragglers, they succeeded in inflicting but little injury upon the enemy.

About a mile from the river quite a contest took place between a part of Gen. Porter's corps, which were in the advance, and the enemy, for the possession of two guns which they seemed unable to move fast enough. They were finally compelled to abandon them, one of which they spiked.

Their trains have all got off, notwithstanding it is said their horses were completely worn out. They seem to have taken a position on the other side of the Potomac, but they did not reply to our guns this afternoon, with the exception of three or four shots.

An attempt was made to cross and flank them, but they were in too good a position to be attacked with success.

A Union man named Hughes came in from Williamsport this afternoon, and reports that a large force of the enemy had crossed this morning at that place, but he could not say how many. For fear he might be caught he left in haste, and therefore did not count them. He said about 3,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry were on this side, and the column was still coming over, the rear not being visible. According to another report, it was only a small party sent over to forage and harass the inhabitants. With this exception, the soil of Maryland is free from the invader—a result which all expected at an early day, though few thought such a thing possible before another great battle.

The retreat of an army as large as that of the rebels in the face of one like our own, was certainly creditable to its commanders, especially when it is considered they met with but slight loss while it was being consummated. One thing, however, was in its favor, which was, that they had Antietam Creek in their front about half the length of their line, over which our troops could not cross but at one point.

It was at this bridge that Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry made such a splendid dash across in the face of a fire from several batteries planted to sweep it from different points, and which rained a perfect shower of shell upon it, while our troops were crossing, most of which, fortunately, did not explode. As soon as the cavalry crossed they were followed by Gen. Sykes' Division of regulars, in support of three batteries—Tidball's, Gibson's and Robinson's—which, after getting into position, silenced the rebels at this point, and relieved Gen. Sumner's corps from a fire from which they would have otherwise been compelled to fall back.

Some of the most desperate fighting ever recorded in history took place on this field. In passing over the ground to-day, the evidence was manifested where the most deadly contests occurred, the dead and dying lying thick, and in rows, where they had fallen, on the enemy's centre.

Three lines of battle had been formed from a point west of the Hagerstown Turnpike across the road and several fields, to near the Boonsboro Turnpike—a distance of about half a mile—and these lines were almost as distinct as when the living masses still formed them, the dead lying so close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the entire distance, while in many places they lay one upon another.

The enemy at this point were attacked by King's, Rickett's and Sedgwick's Divisions, and the rebels, although maintaining their ground for a time, were compelled to give way, their loss being frightfully large. Duryea's Brigade, which opened this attack, lost above half its force, but maintained its position until relieved by fresh troops. Its loss in officers was as follows: Capt. Kelly, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York; Lieut. Buckley, of the One Hundred and Fifth New-York—killed; Lieut.-Col. Carroll, Capt. Bradley, Maj. Shedd and Lieut. Doolittle, of the One Hundred and Fifth, and Capt. Tuttle, Lieut. Dow and Lieut. Wilson, of the One Hundred and Fourth, and Lieut. Delano, of the Ninety-seventh, wounded. This brigade lost 432 in killed and wounded, out of about 950 who went into action.

The enemy's loss in killed at this part of the field was at least two to our one, and many were of the opinion it would average the same all over the battle-ground. This is accounted for by the fact that our men fire high, while the rebels seem to be particularly instructed to fire low. The prisoners say they always like to meet a regiment of Zouaves with red trowsers, as these serve as distinctive marks. In evidence of this, take the casualties of the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Fifth New-York Regiments—three-fourths of the casualties among them in every battle being in the lower limbs.

At a piece of woods where they made a stand, after being driven back, Gorman's Brigade, of Sedgwick's Division, suffered heavy loss, having 398 killed and wounded, about half of their entire number. One regiment—the Fifteenth Massachusetts—had 600 on going into the fight, and were only able to muster 200 after they came out of it. The officers killed and wounded in this regiment are: Capt. C. S. Simonds, Lieut. R. Derby, Lieut. F. S. Corbin, killed; and Lieut. W. Gale, Lieut. L. E. Hillingwood, Capt. W. Parchard, Lieut. T. J. Spurr, Capt. Bartlett, Capt. Jocelyn, and Lieut. A. J. Bradley, all slightly wounded. The division succeeded in driving the enemy from the woods, and held it for more than an hour, but were finally compelled to abandon it and fall back. This is the only part of the field we gained from which our forces were compelled to retire. Those who fell at this spot were found stripped of their clothing by the rebels, some bodies being entirely naked.

At a spot near the church, on the centre of the battle-field, a major, two lieutenants and three privates were found dead, having been torn to pieces by a shell. The church, in almost every part, was riddled with balls.

In the haste of their retreat, the enemy left above five hundred of their wounded at houses and barns, where they had established hospitals, and very few of their dead were buried, excepting officers, their graves being found in corn-fields in the rear of their lines. A large number of their wounded were brought off the field in our ambulances, and cared for by our Surgeons. At one of their hospitals some of our wounded had been taken, and the officers in charge having forgotten to parole them, a Brigadier-General returned on Friday morning to do so, and had gone but a few minutes when a cavalry soldier appeared, who gave chase, firing his revolver at the flying rebel, but without effect.

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Ninth New-York Regiment, whose name could not be ascertained, who stood in front of the regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range, in which position he fired all his cartridges, then took his dead comrade's cartridge-box and fired the entire contents—in all, ninety-five rounds, not receiving a scratch the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with dead and wounded all around him. The regiment was ordered to charge a rifle-pit where the rebels were concealed, and our young hero was the first who entered it, the enemy flying at the approach of the bayonet.

The loss of the rebels in this battle was very heavy, and evidently exceeded ours. A wounded soldier of the Second North Carolina said his regiment left Richmond a month ago 750 strong, and on Thursday morning could muster only 200.

A negro who was captured and who knows Jackson well, states that he saw him with his arm in a sling on Friday upon the field. Gen. Starke was killed. One of the prisoners states that Gen. Joe Johnston died recently at Richmond of wounds received at Fair Oaks.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LOSSES OF THE THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Keedysville, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The following is an official report of the casualties in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment in the battle of the 17th:

Company A—Killed—William J. Barry, Charles E. Nelson, S. S. Gould. Wounded—Sergt. R. B. Henderson, Edward A. Allen, J. B. Barker, Jr., David Chenery, Walter S. Fowler, M. A. Fitzgerald, H. J. A. Hibbard, J. P. Sheldon, J. D. Thurber, W. T. Pollard, James H. Lowell, Charles W. Shelton, Emanuel Hutz, Albert F. Shelton, A. Davis, G. E. Sawyer, J. A. Hye, William A. Soule.

Company B—Killed—George Wakefield. Wounded—Corp. D. J. Hicks, head; R. M. Armstrong, ankle; G. N. Everston, leg; C. N. Richards, face; F. C. Whidden, leg; R. J. Mooney, leg; J. B. Noyes, leg; E. D. Dexton, leg; Sergt. G. E. Worcester, foot; Corp. E. W. Brigham, ankle.

Company C—Wounded—J. H. Simpson, arm; Corporal A. A. Sheafe, arm; J. S. Appleton, arm; C. H. Altin, foot; E. Archibald, thigh; C. H. Brigham, side; Samuel Currier, thigh; Wm. F. Ewell, scalp; John Foley, arm; E. A. Wood, arm and side.

Co. D—Killed—Private D. S. Thurber and J. S. Lawrence. Wounded—Lieut. Pope, arm; Sergt. J. H. P. Read, G. H. Tobey, J. T. R. Kendall, Benj. Littlefield, A. H. Greenwood, Ira Bowman, Jas. L. Fenton, Darwin Bartlett, A. M. Sanders, Frank Ripley, E. A. Pearson, G. F. Leslie.

Co. E—James Bacon, leg; John E. Beaw, foot; —— Baker, arm; E. L. Danforth, leg; Anton Kraulskie, leg; C. C. Nurse, leg.

Company F—Killed—F. J. Oddy. Wounded—W. D. Barron, C. E. Haynes, J. S. Stone, W. P. Howe, H. R. Wheeler, C. A. Howe, E. W. Prouts, J. E. Morse, S. H. Garfield.

Company G—Killed—[illegible]. Wounded—Corps. H. A. Sanders, [illegible] and J. H. Spencer; D. C. Aiken, C. P. Boyce, [illegible] Bryant, J. Callahan, C. T. Drew, C. E. Dale, E. G. Eastman, M. A. Fiske, H. M. Foss, C. H. Lang, H. E. Ladin, J. C. Perkins, G. H. Parker, E. Smith, G. A. Whittier, C. H. Weston, E. F. Whittemore.

Co. H—Killed—A. P. Hall, J. N. Smith. Wounded—Corporal D. E. Reed, D. Gray, C. E. Barker, Wenick, Geo. W. Gale, Millard Morse, H. F. Adams, Everett, Berry. Missing—Geo. W. Smith.

Co. I—Wounded—Lieut. Foxhead, Benj. Parker, Russel, John M. Collins, Dennis J. Donovan, Rufus Howe.

Company K—Killed—Thomas Gamitt, H. Holden. Wounded—Capt. Charles H. Hovey; Sergts. A. E. Greenwood, W. W. Fay; Corps. M. A. Davenport, and W. H. Likney; A. E. Chamberlain, J. H. Catting, H. A. Fairbanks, William W. Gamitt, George H. Gates, C. A. Trask, C. H. Wellington, G. Hartwell, A. Berry, W. E. Bruce, Geo. W. Gilford.

Whole number in the battle, 301; wounded, 121; killed, 14; missing, 1; total, 136.

THE CONNECTICUT DEAD.

Private Culver, of the Connecticut Sixteenth, arrived here to-day with the body of Capt. Manross. The body of Capt. Griswold, Co. I, of the Connecticut Eleventh, also arrived here to-day under escort. They will both be forwarded to Hartford by Col. Almy. Private Culver reports the Sixteenth and Eleventh have both suffered seriously in the late battle. Col. Cheney of the Sixteenth, is wounded in the left arm, not killed, as reported. Maj. Washburn is wounded. The Adjutant and Capt. Mix were not wounded. Several others are reported killed and wounded, including Lieut. McDonald, Co. F, wounded in arm; Lieut. Barnum, Co. E, slightly; Sergt. Bailey, Co. K, killed; Sergt. Kraszynski, Co. K, hip; Corp. Ross, badly; and Privates Drake, Wm. Lane and Wm. Houghton, of Co. K, killed. In the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Kingsbury was killed, Lieut.-Col. Griffin Stedman was slightly wounded in the leg; Maj. Maegling was seriously wounded in the leg. In the Eighth Regiment, Lieut. Eli Main, Co. F, badly wounded in hip, and Lieut. Russell, of Co. H, was severely wounded.

Ex-Gov. Douglass, of Connecticut, accompanied Gen. Mansfield's body home.

DEATH OF COL. DWIGHT.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 20.

A private dispatch received by the family of Col. Wilder Dwight, of the Massachusetts Second Regiment, announces that he died from the effects of his wounds last evening.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE BATTLE.

Delayed Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters, near Sharpsburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The two armies occupied about the same position this morning that they did last night. Your correspondent, feeling the knawings of hunger, went forward to a house at the bridge and obtained a breakfast from a good Union family, directly under the noses of the rebel skirmishers and a little beyond our pickets. I then seated myself in the shade of a barn and commenced to write this letter to the Times, but the rebels having no respect for persons, soon induced me to leave that position and take refuge in a barn with a stone basement. While seated in a door-way, several shells fell unconveniently near, one within four feet but fortunately or unfortunately, it did not explode, and it was captured as a curiosity. The rebels, doubtless conceiving the idea that there was some important personage in the barn, fired some 20 shot and shell at it—but only wounding one person. Feeling that being between two fires was rather an unpleasant, if not a very dangerous, position, I seized upon a favorable lull in the storm of shell and shot that had been raging for an hour, and made rapid time on foot, leaving my horse behind, to a place of comparative safety just behind the German New-York Battery. Just as I had fairly seated myself I saw Maj. Arndt, of the New-York Artillery, fall at the second gun from the right. He is mortally wounded. Sixteen pieces of the New-York German Artillery, Maj. Arndt, were opened upon the enemy's batteries on our right early this morning, and in an hour they changed the whole complexion of things in front. Two batteries of the enemy were speedily silenced, and a large number of men were seen to fall. The guns used by the New-York German Artillery, were all 20-pound Parrott, and they were splendidly handled. Capt. Tafts' battery was engaged a short time and silenced a battery on the enemy's right. A battery of two pound howitzers, also belonging to the New-York German Artillery, occupied a position on our left, and played with fatal effect into the enemy's ranks. For about four hours the cannonading was kept up with great spirit on our side. It is now 12 o'clock and the indications are that the rebels have retired.

Our losses this morning are as follows:

Major Arndt, wounded in side—severe, probably mortal.

Color Sergeant [illegible], Co. E, —th, Irish Brigade—wounded in foot.

Sergeant King, Co. E, —th Massachusetts, wounded in hip.

SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

John Keaver, Co. K—wounded in shoulder.
Corp. Henry Mussner, Co. K—killed.
Corp. Gottfried Ritter, Co. A—wounded.
August Bouth, Co. A—wounded in both legs.
—— Dickenbach, Co. A—wounded in shoulder.
Fred. Reiter, Co. G—wounded in head.

SECOND DELAWARE.

Jacob Wein, Co. B—wounded in foot.
Cornelius Colahan, Co. G—wounded in side.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Solomon Lichtenheld—killed.
Sergt. Dienebach—wounded in head.

The whole of Richardson's Division was supporting the batteries.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Victory of Gen. Rosecrans over Gen. Price.

The Rebel Force Estimated at Eighteen Thousand.

Capture of Baggage, Arms and Prisoners.

Iuka, Miss., Saturday, Sept. 20.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Rosecrans, with Stanley's and Hamilton's Divisions and Mizner's Cavalry, attacked Price south of this village about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed in.

Gen. Ord was to the north, with an armed force of about 5,000 men, and had some skirmishing with the rebel pickets.

This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was nearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going south. Gens. Hamilton and Stanley, with cavalry, are in full pursuit.

This will no doubt break up the enemy, and possibly force them to abandon most of their artillery.

The loss on either side, in killed and wounded, is from 400 to 500. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. We have about 250 prisoners.

I have reliable intelligence that it was Price's intention to move over east of the Tennessee. In this he has been thwarted.

Among the enemy's loss are Gen. Little, killed, and Gen. Whitfield wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rosecrans in the attack, and of the endurance of the troops. Gen. Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them from taking the active part they desired. Price's force was about 18,000.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Large Force of Rebels said to be Threatening Suffolk and Norfolk.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Steamboat *Canonicus* left here this morning with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing, Maj. Lucas in charge, taking up five ladies from Norfolk, and intending to bring down all the Union prisoners that are able to come.

There is a rumor that a rebel force, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, is in the vicinity of Blackwater river, but ample preparations have been made to repel their invasion, if that is their intention.

On the reception of the news of the death of Gen. Mansfield, the flag on Fortress Monroe was placed at half mast.

Volunteers Marching.

Sackett's Harbor, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Two more battalions of artillery, numbering about 1,100 men, under the command of Capts. Middleton and Gilmore, left Madison Barracks at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, en route to New-York, being the balance of the contingent for Jefferson and Lewis Counties, under the Government call for 600,000 men. Jefferson County has raised four regiments, besides several independent batteries and recruits for old regiments in the field. The last quota has been filled by 2,600 magnificent, able-bodied young men, the élite of Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

The Indian Troubles.

Omaha, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The messengers dispatched by Acting Gov. Paddock to the northern settlements of this Territory, some 200 miles from here, report that the panic created by the Indian massacres in Minnesota has entirely subsided, and that the settlers have returned to their homes. There are now no hostile Indians within the limits of this Territory. There is not the remotest probability of any trouble to settlers in any section from Indian depredations.

From New-Mexico.

Kansas City, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 7th inst., arrived last evening. The news is meagre. The Navajoe Indians are making extensive raids in New-Mexico. On the 30th ult., they attacked a ranche near San Miguel. They killed one man, wounded two, and took two captives. They also took [illegible] head of sheep, and 300 head of cattle belonging to Yaliave Gashealas and Jose ——.

The Kansas Republican State Convention.

Leavenworth, Friday, Sept. 19.

The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated a full State ticket, headed by Thomas Carney, of this city, for Governor. [illegible] Wilder, of this city, received the nomination for Congress by the same Convention.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech to the Colored Deputation—The French Press on Mr. Seward's Emigration Circular—How French Emigration May be Encouraged—Message from a Dying Soldier to his Wife in Paris—The Secessionist Journals on Jeff. [illegible]—[illegible] in Paris.

[illegible]

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

The speech of Mr. LINCOLN to the Committee of colored men at Washington lends itself to so many interpretations that the secession writers [illegible] it an ample text for the development of their doctrines. But their masters, the Southern [illegible], have given them to understand from the [illegible] that the great thing to prove is that Slavery has nothing to do with the war, and that the North is as much in favor of maintaining the institution as the South. This is the important point to be constantly kept before the French people, and this is exactly the point which they attempt to prove by an adroit construction of Mr. LINCOLN's speech. The stumbling block of the Southern Confederacy in Europe is Slavery, and in order to neutralize as much as possible the pernicious influence of this fact, they attempt to prove that the North is as much the enemy of the negro as the South.

The liberal journals, while admitting the general antipathy of the American people North and South to the negro race, yet take occasion to defend Mr. LINCOLN personally from this prejudice, and find in his speech matter for a high eulogium on his [illegible]. They are especially exultant at his incidental remark that Slavery was the cause of the war, for so little has been said about this by [illegible] persons in America, and so consequently [illegible] the demanding of the people who had for a task to prove the contrary, that a little aid from so high a source as the President went a long way. But even friendly writers in Europe do not seem to understand that there is a difference between a mixture of four millions of free blacks, and a mixture of a few thousand, as at [illegible] France; nor do they seem to understand that the prejudice of the North against the blacks is natural, since in one-half of the country negroes are held in Slavery, and the [illegible] of the country in general create for them a position beneath that of the whites.

Mr. SEWARD's circular addressed to the American Consuls in Europe, inviting emigration to the United States, has been appreciated in the Press exactly according to the Northern or Southern proclivities of the papers. The Liberal Press contains, added a note, addressed to the workmen, recommending them to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity, while the Secession Press only saw in it a trap to get food for powder. For [illegible] of the Liberal Press that Mr. SEWARD was not [illegible] for soldiers, since foreigners were not subject to enrollment, the Secessionists reply, that the idea of work being plenty in the North at a time like this, is absurd, and that foreigners, once landed in the country, will have no other resource to prevent starvation than [illegible] in the army.

[illegible] will see that the London papers do not [illegible] of Mr. SEWARD's assertion about work. They declare that the American Government is intriguing on a large scale to draw emigrants to America, knowing that once there they will be forced to enlist, in order to obtain their daily bread. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, after copying an extract from the London *Times*, giving a most deplorable account of the condition of the [illegible] at the present moment, adds, in reference to Mr. SEWARD's emigration circular: "And this is the moment chosen by the Government of the North to declare that at no previous time have the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States been so prosperous.' We should be content to laugh at so strange an assertion if we did not reflect that it might make dupes and victims in Europe, and draw to New-York credulous emigrants, who, instead of the fortune which is insidiously promised them, would find no other resource than an enlistment in the Federal army. It is evidently a game which it is our duty to warn the public against."

Notwithstanding these warnings of the secession Press, there would be an immense emigration, if the French laborer was only in the condition of his brothers in Germany and in Great Britain: that is to say, if he had friends in America, to send him the money to pay his passage across the ocean. Such a disposition has already been shown by an immense number of French workmen, that, if the Government or companies should see fit to place money here in the hands of agents to pay the passage across the ocean, they could obtain in a month a hundred thousand French workmen, either for the army or for field labor, but especially for the army. But there are two difficulties: the Government of France would not permit any organized scheme of expatriation, under any pretext whatever; for in France they do not like to see their people emigrating elsewhere than into Algiers; and, without help, but a very limited number, indeed, of the class needed can find money enough to pay the voyage.

All the French papers publish the following notice, which first appeared in the *Droit*, a law paper in this city:

"After the bloody battle of Cross Keys, a Swedish officer, named S——, who had taken service in the United States, was going over the battle-field rendering aid to the wounded, when he came to a wounded French officer, who had served honorably under the flag of France, and who, when he had been raised up by the Swedish officer, said to the latter: 'I thank you for your attentions, unfortunately they are useless, for I am mortally wounded and have but a few minutes to live. But you can render me a last service. Take this watch and jewelry, and if you ever go to Paris be good enough to give them to my poor wife; here is her address.'

Soon after this event the Swedish officer returned to Europe, and passing through Paris tried to find the person he was charged to see. But the street had been demolished in the meantime to make room for one of those grand boulevards which are now being cut in every direction, and the officer was unable to find the widow. Under these circumstances the officer deposited the articles with the Prefect of Police, and the Prefect ordered the publication of this notice in the hope that the address of the widow might then be found.

When the last Message of JEFF. DAVIS, or rather the telegraphic report of it, arrived at Paris, the secession journals denied its authenticity, because it was said to contain a paragraph stating that all negroes taken from the Northern armies with arms in their hands, should be sold and their white commanders hung. This was the method of these journals for avoiding the avowal that Slavery had anything to do with the war, or that there was any such thing as violence in the South. We are curious to see how they will receive the genuine document when it arrives.

The Bourse was in a great ferment for an hour yesterday, owing to a report, invented by some unscrupulous "bear," that Washington had been taken.

Owing to the high rate of exchange between America and Europe, the Americans are going home very rapidly, and in much larger numbers than they are coming out.

The *Moniteur*, official journal, has published an explanation of the late army movements, down to the junction of Gens. MCCLELLAN and POPE behind the Rappahannock, which is much in advance of and infinitely more intelligible than any thing we have [illegible] in the [illegible] papers. It probably [illegible] some official source in America.

A pamphlet has just been published here by M. DOMENECH, entitled, "The Expedition to Mexico and the Bonapartes." The author favors putting on the throne of that country, one of the American BONAPARTES. But it is said that the chances of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN are again looking up, which we must regard as extremely doubtful, for Spain will never consent to this arrangement, even if the Grand Duke would accept, which also is doubtful.

Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Diplomatic Agent of the United States in Japan, is now in Paris, on his way home to the United States.

Dr. MARION SIMS, Chief of the Woman's Hospital, of New-York, is now at Paris, fixing his family for a prolonged stay abroad. The Doctor returns next month to resume his duties in the hospital. Dr. BROWN, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, is also here visiting the Lunatic Asylums and the establishments for the treatment of mental diseases. Dr. DOREMUS, of New-York, who is continuing the experiments with his gunpowder, under the direction of the French War Office, has been shown a most striking experiment, or discovery, rather, made by a workman in one of the chemical laboratories; which is that no explosive material, neither ordinary powder nor gun cotton, nor the fulminates of mercury or silver, will explode in a vacuum. When these materials are ignited under the receiver by means of an electric spark, they simply burn down, but do not explode. Dr. EPHRAIM CUTLER, of Woburn, Massachusetts, is also here, introducing into the hospitals of Europe, by publications, speeches and experiments, a medicinal plant which has been found highly useful in America as an arterial sedative, the *Veratrum Viride*. On the Doctor's recommendations it is being extensively tried in the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Paris and Vienna.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Raids in Roane and Jackson Counties—Destruction of Private Property—Deplorable State of the Country—The Rebels Cross the Ohio—Rumors of their Capture.

RAVENSWOOD, JACKSON CO., Western Virginia, Sept. 13, 1862.

JOHN D. D. ROBERT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I [illegible] from a sick bed to give you a brief history of what has been transpiring in this portion of Western Virginia within the past few days.

You will have seen in the public prints accounts of rebel raids upon Buckhannon, Sutton and Weston in the latter part of August. It caused much alarm here and at Parkersburgh, when intelligence reached the Ohio River that the enemy in considerable force were making this way, without any adequate force to stay their onward progress. At a late hour on Tuesday night, Sept. 2, I had been in consultation with several of our prominent citizens relative to the defence of this place, and we separated with the understanding that a meeting should be called for the ensuing night. Retiring to my house, I had scarcely closed my eyes in sleep when I heard the long roll of the drum, when I instantly arose, and made my way to the headquarters of Capt. Z. H. BUXEY, temporarily in command of this post, where I learned that a courier was in from the headquarters of the Eleventh Virginia, at Spencer, Roane County, only thirty miles distant, with an order from Col. J. C. RATHBONE for all the troops here to come to his relief, as he was surrounded. The force here at that date was Capt. BUXEY's company of about eighty effective men; a portion of Capt. KING's, and a new company just mustered into the service, under Capt. GILPIN, numbering 90 men, but poorly armed. These troops all belonged to the Eleventh Virginia.

At midnight of the 3d inst., Capt. BUXEY left here with his command, ostensibly for Spencer, but, in reality, to go anywhere where there would be the least probability of meeting the approaching enemy. I do not censure him for not marching his command to Spencer, in pursuance of the insane order of his Colonel, as the latter had already turned over his men to the enemy without firing a gun; but he should have remained here and defended the post committed to his charge in the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. [illegible]. Capt. BUXEY may be able to explain why he did not do so, and we trust that he may be able to show that his mysterious conduct on this occasion was not the result of cowardice. Suffice it to say, that Ravenswood was left with but the new company above referred to, (GILPIN's,) and a small squad of Capt. KING's command, to defend it, together with all the commissary stores, the regimental train and horses. The latter were got over the Ohio River on Wednesday afternoon, together with eleven cases of Enfield rifles, which had reached here on the morning of that day on a small steamer from Parkersburgh. Many of the Union families of the town had boxed up and passed over the river a few of their more valuable goods, and a large number of women and children had sought shelter in Ohio.

It was thus affairs stood on Thursday morning. About 9 A. M. of Wednesday, the surrender of Spencer was fully confirmed, and from that hour until the final appearance of the enemy below the town on Thursday, the wildest excitement prevailed on both sides of the river. At 10½ A. M. a flag of truce approached the town, and its surrender demanded. It is needless to say the demand was complied with, a majority of our little band, however, managing to escape. Quite a number effected a passage of the river by the aid of two flats lying at the wharf, and gaining the opposite shore, opened a brisk fire upon the rebels as they rode down the various streets to the river bank. The action, if such it can be termed, was kept up for about an hour, and it resulted in wounding some fifteen of the rebels, several of them very severely. Not one soldier was harmed on our side. Had our troops been supplied with the new guns (the Enfields,) they would have occasioned many a rebel to bite the dust. The river here is about eight hundred yards wide, and most of our guns were muskets, and those not of the best sort.

After the firing ceased, and the starved rebels had enjoyed a sumptuous repast, which they forced poor, frightened Union women to prepare, they engaged in what they allege to be a laudable business, namely, the sacking and burning of Yankee stores. There happened to be but one such in town—that of ARMSTRONG & RIMS. They did not leave a dollar's worth of their entire stock undestroyed. Next they broke open the wharf-boat of D. J. KENNEY, cut the sacks, and emptied into the river a vast quantity of wheat, destroyed some very valuable goods belonging to JOHN L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Alfred, Alleghany County, New-York. Thence they proceeded to the office of the *Virginia Chronicle*, broke it open, gathered up the type and carried it into the rear yard, then carried out a three months' supply of paper, and with other combustible matter collected in the office, made such a bonfire as the enemies of liberty and of a free Press only take delight in. Having consumed, or, rather, melted my type, they procured a sledge-hammer and broke the press, and then howled because they could not find the "d——d Yankee editor, to roast upon the burning pile." This was the work of Maj. SWEENEY, of JENKINS' Cavalry, and formerly a resident of Wheeling.

I had left my office only after the town was given up, and barely escaped across the river when the rebels opened fire upon us. Having been laboring under severe indisposition for more than two weeks, I was in no condition for a stampede. I made my way, however, to Racine, Ohio, a town 25 miles by river and 10 by land, below Ravenswood. The rebels evacuated this place on Thursday night, and about four hundred of them crossed the river a half mile below town, and not at the foot of Buffington, as has been stated, arriving in Racine about 9 P. M. I had just retired when the guns of the Home Guard announced the arrival of the rebels. I was too ill to rise, and consequently kept my bed until morning; and it is probably well that I did, as they made inquiry for me, and gave fresh vent to their wrath against all "Yankee editors." They secured all the horses they could on the route, and recrossed the river at Racine, and were soon after joined by their comrades, who came down from Ravenswood on the Virginia side.

JENKINS was being pursued, at latest dates from below the Kanawha, by the Second Virginia Cavalry. He is reported to have lost many of his men in killed and wounded.

Our situation here is one of extreme peril. All the troops, except the new company under Capt. GILPIN, having been ordered to Parkersburgh [illegible] this point, we are at the mercy of the [illegible] the bands of guerrillas which infest the [illegible] unless we are speedily relieved, you may expect to hear sad tidings from here soon. I remain here, determined to stand my ground, and hoping that the Government will require rebel property to be seized to the amount of my loss, and then I shall resume the publication of the *Chronicle*. Mine was the only paper between Parkersburgh and Point Pleasant, a distance of 100 miles. The Courts and business interests of Jackson, Roane and Calhoun Counties were all dependent upon the *Chronicle*, as an advertising medium. It will have a most wholesome influence on rebels here to have their property promptly seized and made to respond to the extent of the damages committed by JENKINS and his freebooters.

My strength, already overtaxed, fails me, and I must close. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, very truly, yours,

C. M. HARMON.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Attack of the Rebels upon Washington—The Services of the Gunboat Louisiana—The Rebels Preparing to Attack Newbern, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862—9 A. M.

The United States transport steamer *Patuxent* leaves this port at 1 o'clock A. M. for Roanoke Island, to connect with the mail steamer for Fortress Monroe. The sad disaster at Washington, N. C., by the accidental explosion of the magazine in the gunboat *Picket* leaves a perfect wreck of that noble boat. The loss of lives is not quite so great as first reported, while the number of wounded is more—19 being killed and 12 wounded.

The audacious raid on the town, at the same time by an overwhelming rebel force, proved to have been more reckless, and its results more terrible to the enemy, than was first supposed. The enemy surprised and took the town, and commenced slaughtering the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, who were asleep in their barracks on the bank of the river, under the guns of the war steamer *Louisiana*, R. T. RENSHAW commanding. Two thousand of the enemy's sharpshooters attacked the *Louisiana*, and attempted to drive the gunners from their guns, but failed. Our troops drove the enemy out of their barracks, and the *Louisiana* drove them out of the town with great slaughter. Our wounded have been brought to Newbern to make room for the enemy's wounded, who have filled up all our hospitals at Washington. R. T. RENSHAW, commanding the gunboat *Louisiana*, and Master EDWARD HOOKER, the Executive Officer, both behaved in the most gallant manner, and are recognized as the heroes of the day.

In this action the crew and all the officers of this noble boat have, by their unparalleled bravery, given the grandest exhibition of naval power yet witnessed in these waters.

Every officer and man should be promoted, as a reward for their heroic deeds. While the sides of the *Louisiana* were dotted all over with the enemy's bullets and her decks bathed in blood, not an officer or man left his position for a moment while the action lasted, though two thousand bullets were continually hailing about them from as many sharpshooters. Paymaster WILLIAMS, Surgeon BRADLEY and Chief Engineer LAY also rendered valuable assistance and displayed much bravery.

The announcement that the President has ordered an election to be held in the First and Second Congressional Districts in this State, is causing the Union sentiment to be developed in a very emphatic manner, and the present indications of things give promise of a very interesting and exciting canvass. Some six or eight men of prominence, in each District, are already spoken of as candidates.

The enemy are concentrating in large numbers at Goldsboro and Kingston, with the intention of attacking Newbern, it is said. Gen. FOSTER has called for a few more regiments to enable him to assume the offensive, which will make lively work again in this Department.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral Obsequies of the late Father Schneller.

The funeral obsequies of the late Father SCHNELLER, Pastor of St. Paul's (R. C.) Church, in Court-street, were celebrated in that Church, at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning. The body of the venerable deceased, inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, and dressed in his robes of office, was placed at 4 o'clock Saturday morning on a handsome catafalque, in the centre aisle of the church, opposite the main altar. The lid of the coffin was open, exposing the face of the dead, on which rested such a serene and benignant expression that it seemed but the semblance and not the reality of death. The altar and other portions of the church were draped in deep mourning, and from an early hour in the morning the church was filled by a mourning throng of the late congregation of the lamented deceased clergyman, who, each in their turn, passed by the open coffin, and cast a sorrowful and lingering gaze at the pastor they all knew so intimately and loved so well. The pupils of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and the inmates of the Orphan Asylum, both of whom had reason to mourn the loss of one who has exercised such a paternal care over them, occupied one of the side aisles of the church, habited in white coiffures, presenting an imposing view. The services commenced at half-past ten, with Father KEEGAN as celebrant, Father FAGAN as deacon, Father MCKENNA as sub-deacon, and a large concourse of clergymen, assisted in the ceremonies, among whom were the Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, of this diocese; Revds. Messrs. CONSTANTINE PISE, D.D., MULLANE, MCGUIRE, DELAVAN, MCGOVERN, O'FARRELL, YEANORS, MALONE, MCCLOSKEY, MCDONNELL and O'NEAL. Just before the final ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. PISE ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and feeling eulogy on the deceased. He laid particular stress upon his charitable disposition, and during the delivery of the preacher's eloquent remarks, very many of the congregation were moved to tears, and stifled sobs were heard from all parts of the building. The musical portion of the services were conducted by Mr. MAX BRAUN, the competent organist of the church, and consisted of SCHMIDT's requiem Mass, which was excellently rendered by Madame ANCHUTZ and Miss NEWMAN as soprani, Mr. WEINLICH as basso, Mr. JOHN BROWN and Mr. HOFFMAN, tenori, and Miss NEWMAN as contralto. At the conclusion of the exercises the body was conveyed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, for interment, followed by a large *cortége* of the parishioners of the deceased and others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DROWNING—A COLORED MAN FOUND IN THE WATER WITH HIS FEET TIED.—Coroner COLLIN on Saturday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN COOPER, (colored,) aged 29 years, who was found in the water at the foot of Harrison-street, at a late hour on Friday evening, under circumstances which render it almost certain that the deceased had been the victim of foul play. The evidence, as developed upon the inquest, is briefly and substantially as follows: Late on Friday evening, Capt. HARDY, of the barge *N. F. Whitby*, heard a man, who was then in the water near the stern of his barge, shouting and hallooing as if he were in a drowning condition. The Captain soon procured a light, and then he found the deceased was struggling in the water and trying to seize hold of some part of the barge to save himself from sinking. A boat-hook was procured, and with the assistance of others, the unfortunate man was raised to the deck of the barge, in a very exhausted condition. It was then ascertained that his feet were tied firmly together with a quantity of thread. The Police of the Fifth Precinct were notified, and COOPER was taken to the Station-house, where he died yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death by congestion of the lungs, caused by immersion in the water." The whole transaction has a very suspicious appearance, and the police are trying to ferret out the mystery. The deceased, on his way to the Station-House, told the officers that some smart fellow had tied his feet and then threw him overboard.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.—The public are respectfully reminded that the old postage-stamps—those having rosettes in the corners, instead of the figures and letters surrounding the medallion on the face of the stamp now in use—are worthless. Postmaster WAKEMAN has kindly consented to redeem the few old stamps that seem to have been discovered in out-of-the-way places, where they had lain, unknown to their owners, many of whom now offer them, unconsciously of their blank-paper worthlessness. It should be added that this is not an invitation extended to gentlemen of enterprise to engage in the purchase and sale of the old postage-stamps which were stolen by the postmasters down in Dixie. Refuse the old stamps. Scrutinize, also, your ten-cent stamps. Some are counterfeits; others are defaced stamps, that have been taken from letters. Let it be repeated, purchase the genuine and undefiled at the post-office, and compare the same with any that may be offered.

THE REMAINS OF COL. MCNEIL.—The body of Col. HUGH MCNEIL, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who was killed at the head of his regiment during the [illegible] battle [illegible] in Maryland, was [illegible] taken to the City Hall, where, agreeably to resolutions passed by the Common Council, preparations had been made to awaken its appropriate [illegible]. The passage ways and Governor's Room were neatly draped in black. The remains, which were encased in a metallic coffin, draped in black and covered with the Union colors, were received with military honors by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Lieut. [illegible] stood guard during the day, and until the friends of the deceased took charge of the remains to convey them to Seneca Falls, the residence of Col. MCNEIL's family. While the body lay in state in the Governor's Room, large numbers of our citizens visited the City Hall, to pay the last and testimony of respect and honor to the illustrious dead. The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings were run up at half-mast during the day.

SMALL CHANGE.—It is not perhaps generally known that the public can send their old silver to the Mint and have it coined into halves, quarters and other small change at short notice. The only condition is that the Mint does not received packages less than one hundred dollars in value. Any of the Express Companies receive and forward such packages, and the coin is returned in a very short time, say in a week or so. Now is the time for families who have old silver on hand that they would prefer to see in some other shape, to get it together and send it to the Mint, and in that way do themselves and the public a great service.

THE GRIDIRON.—The Broadway Railroad, or what is called the "Parallel Railroad," which is to occupy Broadway above Fourteenth-street and the streets parallel below that point, has been commenced, and the rails are now laid from Fifty-ninth-street down to Forty-sixth; and yesterday more than a thousand men were at work below there, pressing it forward with extraordinary energy. This movement is consequent upon a recent judicial decision, that the "Gridiron Railroad" grants are all legal.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the last week:

Appointments—Jacob C. Swait to the Fourth Precinct; Charles Birfield to the Seventh; Joseph H. Andrews and Andrew H. Gilmore to the Eighth; John McCousils to the Forty-second; Elias H. Hauxhurst to the Twenty-ninth; Benjamin R. Boose to the Forty-third; Abram Johnson to the Forty-fourth; and Wm. Gregory, George T. Shelton and Andrew Gregory, (doorman,) to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—James L. Tower, of the Twenty-third Precinct; Albert Stearns, Sergeant of the Forty-seventh; and Andrew Gregory, of the Forty-ninth. *Deceased*—John Leary, of the Third Precinct.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner WILDEY Saturday held an inquest upon the body of ISAAC LEHMAN, a Swede, aged 45 years, who shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, on board the ship *Burgman*, lying at Pier No. 49 North River. The deceased was the carpenter of the above-named ship, and during the last passage to New-York he was robbed of all his tools, clothes and other valuables. These losses, it is believed, so preyed upon his mind as to lead him to commit suicide.

A FIREMAN KILLED.—WM. WILCOX, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, was run over on Friday night by steam fire-engine No. 28, while proceeding to the fire in Attorney-street, and so seriously injured that he died a few hours afterward. No blame is attached to any one, the deceased having stumbled and fallen to the pavement, and those having the engine in charge could not avoid running over him, though great exertions were made to prevent it. A fireman named EDWARD REEDY was also run over and much injured, but it is believed he will recover.

PRIZE SALE OF COTTON.—Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold, Saturday forenoon, at auction, by order of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, consisting of 140 bales of cotton. The sale took place at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. Forty-one bales, which had been damaged by water, were sold for 20 cents per pound. One hundred and ten bales sound were knocked down at 51½ cents. The schooner *Anna Sophia*, built at Nassau in 1860, was also sold by order of the Prize Commissioners. She was purchased by LOCKET & LOVEJOY for $1,125.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY AWAKE.—The New-York Democratic Union Association, which embraces most of the active young men of the party of this City, will open the campaign with a banner-raising and public meeting at their headquarters, No. 958 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, upon which occasion several eminent public speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting of the returned prisoners of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held at No. 42 Prince-street, on Friday evening, and a committee appointed, consisting of Capt. THOMAS DUNBAR, JOHN T. MCNEIL and MICHAEL BRENNAN, to take measures to present to Gen. CORCORAN a medal, to mark their sense of his kindness to them in prison. The medal is of appropriate design, of solid gold, and cost $250.

AN ITALIAN GONDOLA FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—An Italian gondola, on a large truck, passed through Wall-street Saturday on its way to the Central Park. It came out in a vessel from Italy, and is of the style and shape peculiar to the gondolas so generally used in Venice. It is intended to be fitted up as a sort of pleasure boat on the lake in the Central Park.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to September 19, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 12	133	198	331
Admitted to Sept. 19	29	10	39
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	18	49
Died	2	5	7
Remaining at date	129	194	323

Males, 293; females, 30.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

THE JEWISH RECORD.—The second number of Mr. COHEN's *Jewish Record* is amongst our exchanges, and presents a most interesting editorial and miscellaneous page. The varied literary and news matter which it contains, speak well for the brain and the enterprise of its conductor, and we trust the experiment will eventuate a success.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The body of a female infant, a few days old, was found yesterday morning, floating in the water at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River. The child was in a basket, and a quantity of rags was wrapped around it. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered by the Coroner's Jury....A colored man, named JOSEPH MILLER, aged 35 years, steward on the towboat *Illinois*, accidentally fell overboard at the foot of Corlears-street, on Saturday evening, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

FIRE IN SHERIFF-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stables and carpenter shop attached to Messrs. KOHMLER & BROTHERS' brewery, Nos. 10 and 12 Sheriff-street. The damage to the stock and fixtures amounted to about $1,000. The loss on the building will be about $400. The latter is fully insured in the Amsterdam and other insurance companies.

THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.—JULIA MCINTOSH, a girl 22 years of age, was brought before Justice BRENNAN on Sunday, charged with having robbed JAMES MURPHY, of No. 84 Oliver-street, of the sum of $65 in Treasury Notes. Officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, took JULIA into custody, and the magistrate committed her in default of $500 bail.

A DESPERATE SHOT.—Two colored men named WM. JOHNSON and GEORGE CORNELIUS became involved in a quarrel at No. 42 Baxter-street, at a late hour on Saturday night, when CORNELIUS drew a pistol and fired two shots into JOHNSON's face, one of them taking effect in the right cheek, and the other lodging over one of his eyes. The wounds inflicted are regarded dangerous. CORNELIUS was soon after taken into custody by the officers of the Sixth Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SKEDADDLE AT CAMP FRELINGHUYSEN.—Some 600 or 800 of the New-Jersey nine months volunteers, encamped at Camp Frelinghuysen, took French leave on Saturday morning. There were some 2,200 soldiers in the camp, and, as we learn from one of the Corporals who did not skedaddle, they had been promised a furlough to enable them to visit their homes before marching to the seat of war. The furlough was promised for Wednesday last; when the time came, they were requested to wait until they got their uniforms. The uniforms were furnished on Friday, when, to their surprise, they were informed that they were under marching orders, and could not have a furlough at all. This caused much ill-feeling in camp, but the soldiers, although they were determined to have their promised furlough, yet decided to proceed in a quiet and orderly manner. They therefore held a mass meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait upon the commanding officer and inform him that they should leave camp yesterday morning, with or without a furlough, and that they would all return again at any reasonable time that he would fix. Morning came, and, as the Colonel in command had decided that he had no power to grant furloughs while they were under marching orders, about a third of the men, as above stated, skedaddled. Through the exertions of Capt. WALTER H. DODD and Capt. MORAN, of Newark, the remainder were persuaded to remain until arrangements could be made for their departure in a more soldier-like manner. Col. VAN VECHTEN was finally prevailed upon to grant the men furloughs until 9 o'clock Monday morning, although he protested that he had no authority so to do. Furloughs were accordingly given to the remainder, and they departed quietly. It was stated in some of the evening papers that during [illegible] one of the men was [illegible] in the arm by Maj. JOHNSON. This is a mistake. The Major fired his pistol, hoping to intimidate the men and induce them to return, but it was not loaded with ball, and nobody was hurt. The affair did not partake of the nature of a riot in any respect, and there is no doubt that nearly all the skedaddlers will quietly return to camp to-day. They are expected to leave for the seat of war on Wednesday.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862—7 P. M.

Present—John Henry, Esq., Chairman; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Smith, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to resolution of inquiry relative to the power of the Board of Aldermen, by a two-third vote, to remove from office certain heads of Departments, &c.:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Sept. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In answer to your resolution on the following subject, I have to state that the Board of Aldermen, two-thirds of the members elected concurring, have power to remove certain officers from office "for cause," and they have removed one of these officers for cause, as they allege, that he "has been derelict in the performance of his duties" (section twenty-one.) Although the removal must be "for cause," what the cause must be is not declared by the Legislature. Nor has it been provided that it must be good or sufficient cause, nor that the alleged cause must in fact exist. These things are referred to the discretion of the removing power, and the Courts will not review the proceedings. All these points were passed upon by the Supreme Court in the controversy between Mr. Platt and Mr. Stout, for the Chamberlain's office (11 Abbot, 17.) In this case a cause for the removal was assigned, and I can see no reason why the removal was not legal.

My attention has been called to the eighth section of the Act of April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which provides, that the heads of departments in this City then in office "shall remain in office *until after the adjournment of the next Legislature*, unless convicted of official misconduct upon charges preferred before the Recorder. The ninth section is as follows: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." (Statutes one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, page six hundred and sixteen.) It is said that the repealing clause is absolute, and consequently that the part of the Charter which gives the Aldermen power to remove certain officers is gone forever. I am not of that opinion. The manifest intention of the Legislature—and the intent rather than the letter must govern—was to repeal, or rather suspend, any provision of the Charter which was "inconsistent" with what had just been enacted, "until after the adjournment of the next Legislature," and no longer. After that adjournment, the new enactment was no longer "inconsistent" with the removing power of the Board of Aldermen.

The next question is, whether the person removed can continue to exercise the office after the removal until the appointment of a successor. The Charter provides as to the class of officers in question that they "shall hold their offices for two years, and *until the appointment of their successors*." This tenure is of course subject to the power of the Aldermen to remove the officer before the term has expired, (section twenty-one.) In my opinion a person who has been removed from an office before the expiration of his term is completely out of the office and can no longer act in an official capacity. The provision for holding for a term, and until a successor is appointed, means a holding over after the term has expired, and not after a removal from office. It would sometimes be very dangerous to allow a removed officer to act after the removal, as in case of an officer having a large sum of money in his hands, or charged with some other public trust of great importance, who has been removed for the very reason that the money or other trust was not deemed safe in his hands. And although this, as I presume, is not a case of that kind, the rule is the same in all cases where the removal is "for cause."

There is a provision in the general law, which, though not strictly applicable to our corporation officers, goes to confirm what has already been said. Every officer who has entered upon the duties of his office, "shall continue to discharge the duties thereof, *although his term of office shall have expired*, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified." (1 R. S. 117, Section Nine.) It provides for holding, as will be seen, after the term of office has expired, and does not touch the case of an officer who has been removed before the expiration of his term.

Respectfully submitted,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Ald. Boole moved that the communication be received, printed at length in all the Corporation papers, and referred to the Special Committee to which was referred resolutions relative to the removal of the City Chamberlain, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of disbursements from the fund in aid of the families of volunteers for the fortnight ending September six, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from D. R. Jaques in behalf of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, with resolution of meeting held Saturday, July nineteen, in relation to organizing volunteers for the war.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from James Bowen, President of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to a Station-house for the Thirty-second Precinct.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Committee on Enlistments of the Fifteenth Ward, transmitting a copy of resolution passed by said Committee in relation to the Common Council offering an additional bounty to volunteers from this City.

Which was received and referred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—6.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, relating to hay barges on the North River.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, July twelve, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, July nineteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, July thirty-one, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, August nine, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to July twenty-six, from the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, under the ordinance of June eighteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Health, with copy of resolution recommending the Common Council to have the pond upon the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and five feet east of Third-avenue, and running east, filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval a preamble and resolution originating in your Board, expressed in the following words:

"Whereas, The Mayor of this City has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume the control and management; and

Whereas, Hundreds of wounded, sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this City, to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies (whose reputation as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivaled) would be a consolation and a service; and

Whereas, The sole object of the aforesaid resolutions was to provide a commodious building in a healthy part of the City, where the ill and wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and

Whereas, The Common Council is anxious that this object should still be attained; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommends to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity."

It would afford me great pleasure to join in recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to tender the military authorities the use of the building referred to for hospital purposes, with the request that the latter avail themselves of the valuable services of the Sisters of Charity, but I cannot consent to preface the recommendation with a statement not germain to the subject, and which is at variance with the facts in the case, to say nothing of its violation of official courtesy. The obvious purpose of the preamble is to administer an offensive rebuke to me for a conscientious performance of my duty in sending in a veto clothed in language scrupulously free from offence, but which presented objections that your Honorable Body has not attempted to answer.

While I cannot but regard the manifestation of such a purpose, in the absence of the slightest provocation, as obnoxious to the criticism that it infringes the rules of courtesy which should always govern official intercourse, I am not disposed to regard it as a sufficient ground for returning the paper before me, because it merely involves a question of taste or propriety not affecting the public interests, and for which I am in no degree responsible.

But the preamble is liable to a much graver objection than this. Apparently with the view of making a plausible case against the veto to which it refers, the preamble greatly misrepresents the object of the ordinance that I felt it to be my duty to return without approval.

It states, in substance, that the sole object of that ordinance was to provide a hospital building, where disabled soldiers might be nursed by the Sisters of Charity, and that this object was frustrated by my veto. If this had been its purpose, it would have received my prompt and hearty approval. But, instead of this being the sole object of the ordinance, it can scarcely be said to be any part of that object, since the building was already provided, and had been tendered for hospital purposes by the Commissioners of the Central Park, under whose control it is.

The true object of that measure, as may be seen by an examination of its details, and the objections urged by me against it, was to establish a military hospital in that building, to be placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, whose bills for expenditures in carrying on the hospital required the approval of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, of which the mover of the preamble and resolution before me is Chairman, and the whole to be conducted at the expense of the City Treasury, for which purpose it made an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars, and this notwithstanding the offer of the military authorities of the State to take it and support it at their own expense.

Waiving all other objections to the resolution contained in this preamble, I cannot without compromising [illegible] a palpable misstatement of facts. If the statute-books of our City are to be tarnished with such [illegible], it must be done without my approval.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to place a fire telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith unapproved the accompanying resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to have the Fire Telegraph placed in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine, at number one hundred and nineteen East Twenty-eighth-street, at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars.

My objections to this are, first, that I know of no reason, and none appears with the resolution, why the telegraph should be extended to this particular house. It is situated within six blocks of the Twenty-second-street Bell-tower, and consequently I would suppose that no difficulty can exist as to hearing the alarms of fire from that bell. Again, it is for the interest of the City that such work as is proposed by the resolution should not be done until after the purchase from some of the telegraph companies of the right to use their patented telegraphic apparatus wherever in the City it is required for the use of the Corporation.

As the practice has been under such resolutions as this, the greater part of the two hundred dollars appropriated would be paid, as I am informed, simply for the right to use the patented article or system, and that, too, without any transfer or conveyance of such right. If the general right to use the telegraph were purchased as proposed, the cost of putting the apparatus in each house would not, I understand, exceed fifty dollars.

I would respectfully recommend the adoption of some definite general policy in this respect; either to have the fire telegraph placed in all the houses of engine, hose and hook and ladder companies, and dispense with some of the bell-towers, or give the telegraph only to such fire companies as are too far from a bell to allow of their distinctly hearing it; and, in either case, purchasing the general right to use the telegraph anywhere within the City for City purposes.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to procure a new location for Hose Company Number Forty-nine.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must withhold my approval from the accompanying resolution, that the Comptroller advertise for a new location for Hose Company number Forty-nine, within the block bounded by Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich streets.

When the present location was selected, it was, no doubt, represented to be suitable and satisfactory. While it would doubtless be well to have larger accommodations, it is certainly not necessary; and to make an unnecessary change at this time, seems to me to be very inexpedient. To do so would probably involve the retention for a long period, unless upon our hands, of the house and lot in Cedar-street, now occupied by this Company, as there is certainly not a favorable time to dispose of it. The corresponding advantage of the low price of real estate, in purchasing a new location, is also greatly impaired, if not entirely neutralized, by the extremely restricted character of the limitation of locality. The portions of the four other blocks immediately adjoining the block prescribed, and only the width of a street distant, are equally eligible for the use of the Hose Company. To have included these would have doubled the area of selection, and correspondingly increased the amount of competition, and that, too, without materially affecting the distance from the desired locality.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning with his objections the resolution that a gas-lamp be placed in Trinity-place, in the front of the building opposite Tin-Pot Alley.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution, that a gas-lamp be placed in Trinity Place, on the front of the building opposite Tin-pot Alley, is returned herewith without my approval. No lamp is needed at the point therein designated, that location having been therein stated by mistake, as I learn from the member of your Honorable Body who offered the resolution.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in all papers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a secession flag:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received the herewith transmitted secession flag, with the letters which accompanied it.

The flag is presented to your honorable body by Colonel Wilson, of the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who states that Florida seceded under it, and that it was the first secession flag raised in that State.

Your honorable body will no doubt, make an appropriate acknowledgment and disposition of this interesting trophy.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLS., CAMP JACKSON, Aug. 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request of Captain J. N. Burgess, I herewith present to your honorable body the accompanying secession flag. It was the flag that the State of Florida seceded under, and the first one that was waved in the State; it is primitive, but it tells plainly the true feeling of the people here at that early period of secession. With a great deal of pleasure, I have the honor of presenting it to you, as the representatives of the Empire City of the Empire State of New-York.

Yours respectfully,

WM. WILSON, Col. Com. Sixth N. Y. Vols.

HYER HOUSE, PENSACOLA, 15th August, 1862.

To Col. Wm. Wilson, Sixth New-York Volunteers, Pensacola:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor of sending a Florida State flag, captured by my company, "A," Sixth New-York Volunteers, on our late expedition to Milton. The flag was found in a storehouse along with about twenty thousand dollars worth of property, which had evidently been removed from the Navy-yard, all of which was put on board the steamboat and safely landed here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. BURGESS, Captain Sixth New-York Volunteers, commanding Company A.

Which was received, and the flag ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the flag of old Fort Pickens:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We have this day been made the honored recipients of "the old flag of Fort Pickens," which, in the language of the patriotic donors, "itself bears witness of having waved defiance to the rebels during the entire siege and bombardments of the twenty-second and twenty-third November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the first January and ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two." It is accompanied by "the rebel flag which for a period was flaunted insolently over the misguided City of Pensacola, and was taken on the occupation of the place." The two boxes in which these flags came to us were made from the arm of a gallows erected in Pensacola, and which appears to have been used to terrify, and perhaps occasionally to take the life of such loyal Unionists as the rebels desired to get rid of.

These trophies are presented to this City by "the officers and enlisted men of the regular battalion who have served at Fort Pickens and Pensacola since the commencement of the rebellion, and with the approval of their Commanding General." The accompanying letter of presentation, herewith transmitted to you very handsomely states that the flags are presented to us "to show their appreciation of the patriotism of the Empire City in sending so many of her gallant sons to do battle in the cause of the Union."

Our cordial thanks are due to these heroes of Fort Pickens for remembering our City in this generous and gratifying manner.

I would respectfully recommend that the trophies thus presented be appropriately preserved, and the thanks of the Corporation tendered to the gentlemen who have paid our City this handsome compliment.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 9, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The officers and enlisted men of the regular battalion, who have served at Fort Pickens and Pensacola since the commencement of the rebellion, (with the approbation of the Commanding General,) desire to show their appreciation of the patriotism of the Empire City, in sending so many of her gallant sons to do battle in the cause of the Union, by presenting the old flag of Fort Pickens, which itself bears witness of having waved defiance to the rebels during the entire siege and bombardments of the twenty-second and twenty-third of November, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, first of January and ninth of May, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two.

We present, also, the rebel flag which for a period was flaunted insolently over the misguided City of Pensacola, and was taken on our occupation of the place.

The box inclosing these flags was made from the arm of the gallows erected as the inclosed rebel circular will show, for the purpose of hanging the Union men of Florida.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. DURYEA,

Capt. First Artillery, Commanding Regular Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENSACOLA, FLA., March 31, 1862.

There are lounging, worthless people, white as well as black, who frequent the neighborhood of Pensacola and have no observable occupation; their intentions may be honest, but the Colonel commanding does not believe the fact; they are warned to leave, or the consequences rest on their own heads. The gallows is erected in Pensacola, and will be in constant use after the 1st of April, 1862. The town is under complete martial law.

By order of

Colonel JONES.

J. H. BUSH, A. A. A. G.

Which was received, and the flag directed to be placed in the Governor's Room.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the defences of the harbor, and to make the necessary provision for the safety of our City.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending the Common Council to pass an ordinance to give volunteers from this City a bounty of $25.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending the erection of tents in the Park for recruiting.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition of property owners in Spring-street, between

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs.

[illegible]

By Alderman Ottiwell:

[illegible] the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the [illegible] Orphan's Hospital, for the sum of three hundred [illegible] dollars, [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

[illegible]

Which was carried.

[illegible]

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, [illegible], Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.

[illegible]

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, [illegible] Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

[illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

[illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Genet—16.

Preamble reciting that Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran [illegible]

Alderman Walsh moved to amend said resolution, by [illegible] with the sum of $1,000.

[illegible]

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Dayton, Allen, Froment—5.

[illegible]

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, and Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

[illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Frear moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up and considering

THE PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

[illegible]

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Resolution, that permission be granted to J. & F. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stand adjourned until Monday, [illegible] at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 22, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Foreign Trade of this City the past week was again very active and the Inland receipts of Domestic Produce large, embracing besides a heavy amount of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Tobacco, 3,861 bales of Cotton, of which 1,400 or 1,500 bales went to England and France, and other considerable freight engagements of Cotton are made for the present week. The entries of Foreign Merchandise and clearances of Domestic Produce of the week are about four millions in value on each side of the account. The Customs Duties on the former amount to $1,313,000. Already for the month of September, the Government has received $3,665,000 in Customs Revenue at this port, and as we shall have three steamer cargoes this week from Europe, in addition to the usual arrivals of sail-vessels from Europe and the Indies, the total for the month is likely to reach nearly five millions. Under the present Tariff the Customs count up rapidly, even on what, in ordinary seasons before the War troubles at the South, would have been esteemed a moderate importation. Since the present export return was made up, the clearances have again been very heavy, and we look for no falling off on the succeeding weekly report. The price of Cotton, on the considerable receipts of late, having declined to a point within the last Liverpool quotations, a portion of the stock on hand is being taken for export. All the prize Sea Islands have thus far been bought for England and France—partly on orders from the English spinners. The extraordinary prices of 90@120 cents the pound, of course, give a large value to the fortunate captors.

The week past was a remarkable one in political and financial affairs. The victories in Maryland imparted new confidence in our armies, and a fresh impetus to our already highly speculative Stock Exchange. The latter is also stimulated by the increasing abundance of Money, both at Bank and on the Street. The line of Deposits at Bank on Saturday reached the unusual figure of $150,225,175, as against $144,615,493 at the close of the previous week, with scarcely any addition to the Loans and Discounts. The principal increase was near the close of the week, the result in part of large disbursements by the Government, which are concentrating here in the shape of both drafts upon the Sub-Treasury and United States Notes. About a million of dollars has also been added in Gold, the present stock of which at Bank is $38,120,180. The Export demand for Gold was only $519,000, or less than the receipts from California. The local speculation, however, has made the price 116⅛@117⅛ ℔ cent., as against 118⅝@119⅛ the previous week. The volume of speculation in Gold, however, as registered at the Stock Exchange, is now less than a million ℔ week, a sum frequently reached in a single day's transactions a month or two ago. The price of United States Notes for Custom-house use, has rapidly advanced to 113 ℔ cent., owing to the continued liberal demand for duties. As the outstanding amount of this paper is now considerably below one-half the original issue, the price is closely approximating the market value of Gold. The purchase of the latter, for the payment of the public interest, will not be imperative upon the Treasury while the absorption of the remainder of the Custom-house Notes is going on. The sums needed in October and January—less than $6,000,000—can be readily borrowed for a few months in anticipation of the Spring revenue from Customs; the loan to be returned in Gold at a moderate rate of interest. The rise in Government Securities, for the week, is 2 ℔ cent. It is about the same on the best of the Railway Mortgages, while on the Railway Shares it ranges from 2½ to 6 ℔ cent., the largest advance being on Erie Preference Shares from 71¾ to 77¾ ℔ cent. The transactions of the week in this Stock, and in old Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island, &c., were very heavy, and the same remark applies to New-York Central. There is a further advance also in Pacific Mail and Panama, induced by the extra dividends paid on both Stocks, and the increasing freight traffic over the Isthmus route to California. A moderate business was done in the City Bank Stocks, generally in a small investment way, but few parcels being sold on speculation. The general market closed buoyant on Saturday afternoon. The following is the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	141½@142½
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The following were the last bids for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,163,848, against $2,124,170 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $4,067,991, against $1,[illegible] same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $519,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,484,000
Add three weeks in September	12,991,940
Total to date, 1862	$132,475,940
Against same time, 1861	98,790,929
Increase since Jan. 1	$33,685,011

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,211,000
Add three weeks in September	9,387,980
Total to date, 1862	$100,598,980
Against same time, 1861	93,233,924
Increase since Jan. 1	$7,365,056

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add, since 1st September	2,116,000
Total to date, 1862	42,874,000
Against same time, 1861	3,265,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$39,609,000

The Sub-Treasury received on Saturday $262,000 from Customs; from all sources, $1,677,[illegible]; payments, $2,421,[illegible]; balance, $7,[illegible].

A recent letter from the State Auditor of Missouri, in reference to the State Debt and the overdue interest upon it, says:

Your letter, addressed to the Governor of our State, has been by him referred to me for reply. In answer to your first inquiry, I beg leave to state, that Missouri has not, nor does not intend to repudiate her indebtedness. Owing to this rebellion, she has been impoverished and almost desolated; and from present indications, is about again being scourged with rebel hordes throughout her borders, placing it beyond the power of civil authorities to enforce the collection of revenue, only in a few counties. She has no present means to pay interest, but it is to be hoped that our Legislature, which will convene in December, will make some provision to pay our interest. Missouri, outside of Virginia, has suffered more loss of property than any other State in the Union; but, thank Heaven, she has not lost her honor. Very respectfully, [illegible]

The *Cleveland Herald* reports of the progress of the Atlantic and Great Western extension of the Erie broad-guage route, as follows:

"Prominent railroad men interested in the above road have been holding a conference in this city for several days past, with regard to it. It has not yet been decided whether the road will come into Cleveland by the Mahoning or by the Pittsburgh road. A third road will be necessary on either. The road will be in full operation some time this winter, and when it is, passengers can go from this city to New-York on a six-foot guage without change of cars, which will be a desirable consummation."

The New-Orleans *Advocate*, under date of Sept. 12, reports:

There are some transactions daily in New-York funds—so termed. In fact it is all New-York in the exchange and remitting market. Boston and Philadelphia appear to be ignored. As for a London banker's bill, there has been none on the market to our knowledge. Undoubtedly there are letters of credit on hand to be used according to circumstances—which means if cotton is available. The range of the market to-day was:

Sterling	140@145
Francs	4.10@3.95
Sight Drafts on New-York—outside	111@114
Bank Checks over the counter	115@116
United States Treasury demand notes	127½@130
Legal Tender United States Treasury demand notes	113@116
Gold	131@135
Silver	122@125

City Bank Notes the standard.

There is no expansion of currency going forward. Our banks are withdrawing their issues as fast as they are presented—each bank moves on its own hook in this respect, not receiving promiscuously the issues of the different banks. That is, each bank appears intent on taking care of itself or its own issues.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 11,655 bbls. Flour, 137 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 152,976 bushels Wheat, 60,830 bushels Corn, 2,571 bushels Oats, 1,210 pkgs. Provisions, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 30 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 207 bbls., including 166 bbls. Pots, and 41 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—The movements in Quercitron, Messrs. WALLIS & Co., of Philadelphia, in their September circular, notice thus: "The present crop of Quercitron Bark is large, and being secured mostly during the dry season, will be of good quality. The high rate of Exchange and purchases for remittance to Europe has so far kept prices pretty steady. However, should manufacturers send forward their stock freely, which they probably will do ere long, a decline will inevitably take place. We quote first No. 1 fine ground $32; selected brands, such as Peterson & Mustard's, $33@$34. Coarse ground No. 1 Bark sells at $1@$2 less than fine, and coarse ground No. 2 Bark sells at $4 less than fine. Bark in bags, difficult of sale. The following is a statement of Bark received and inspected during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
January, casks	91	114	53	118
February	100	176	80	178
March	274	261	174	286
April	330	300	212	230
May	373	340	116	280
June	307	362	265	261
July	210	195	278	323
August	422	279	408	366
September	316	180	267	
October	228	232	283	2,117
November	403	189	260	for 8
December	245	261	308	mos.
Total	3,306	2,901	3,173	

Stock Sept. 3, 1862, 300 hhds., mostly sold and awaiting shipment. The export of Quercitron Bark from the port of Philadelphia to foreign ports in 1861 was 1,600 hhds., 176 bbls. and 64 bags; and the total exports for eight months of 1862, 1,256 hhds."

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business is again reviving. The Western demand has been fair, especially within the past two or three days; and with moderate supplies available for the season, prices are supported. Two cases have been imported, valued at $131; and 115 cases and 2 boxes exported, valued at $6,798. The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says:

"The Boot and Shoe market has experienced a quiet week, the transactions having been rather limited. A fair business has been doing by jobbers for the Western trade, but buyers generally show very little disposition for heavy stocks of goods, in the present crisis of affairs. The New-England trade, which will soon commence, is expected to be about an average one, notwithstanding the large number of men who are 'off for the war.' The enhanced value of labor, and the high figures at which stock is generally held, will have a tendency to keep prices from declining, and even an advance on present rates is confidently looked for by manufacturers. Some orders from Southern and Western dealers, given a month or two since, have been countermanded, probably owing to the late invasion by the rebels; but from the recent intelligence received from the contending armies, all interruptions of business on that account will soon cease. Manufacturers and dealers are not disposed to fill orders of any extent from the Border States, unless they are accompanied by the cash. The total shipments of Boots and Shoes, by rail and sea, from Boston, during the past week, have been 7,[illegible] cases, of which 4,417 were to New-York and Pennsylvania, 186 to the Border Slave States, 2,169 to the Western States, 20 cases to Halifax, 9 to Hayti, 63 to Havana, and 56 to San Francisco."

COAL—Foreign has been plenty and heavy. Mr. DAMMY reports sales of 250 tons Scotch Cannel on private terms; 150 do. New-Pelton Gas, to go out of town, at $6 50; 800 do. New-Pelton Gas, $5; 400 do. P. C. Cannel Gas $6 50; 100 do. P. C. House Cannel, $6 50; 100 Liverpool Steam, $6 43 from yard; 100 do. on ship, $5; and 100 do. "Kirkless Hall" House Cannel, $8, all cash. Anthracite is now up to $5 50@$7 ℔ ton, but is not active at present.

COTTON—is inactive, and quoted irregularly at from 53@56c. for Middling ℔ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The inquiry has been moderate, absorbing all the current arrivals, and prices have been supported.

FISH—A fair demand prevails for Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $[illegible], according to size; do. do. No. 2 at $6 75@$7 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 45c.@50c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been heavy to-day, and holders have favored buyers, yet the demand has not been very active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to [illegible] extra State, at $5 [illegible] 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 80, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 8 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 1,140 bbls., at $5 55@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 30@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less buoyant. Sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 05 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined 1c. ℔ bushel, the market closing with a downward tendency. The export demand has been restricted. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 162,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 43@$1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 26½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 19; Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 16—the latter rate for the first—a very choice—lot of new this season, which was received and sold by J. B. Hussen & Son; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 15, and White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy, and about 1c. ℔ bushel lower. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels, at 50c.@60c., chiefly at 56c., for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 44c.@50c. for unsound do. ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 65c.@82c., according to quantity, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 50c.@60c.; Western, at 50c.@60c., and State at 55c.@61c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is now plenty and in good demand, at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at 16c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Business, during the past week, has been to a fair extent. Week's receipts, 42,[illegible]; sales 30,[illegible] hides, and 36 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WHITE & WEDERSTEN, 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 24c., cash, usual selection; 3,[illegible] Buenos Ayres Kips, 12½ lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Montevideo, 21@24 lbs., part, 24c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 California Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 13,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Bahia, 21 lbs., on private terms; 400 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 17½c., cash, as they run; 2,700 Truxillo, 16 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 St. Domingo, damaged, 16 lbs., 14c.@16c., cash, at auction; 1,600 Minas, 16 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 Minatitlan, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 15 bales Madras, —— lbs., on private terms; 21 bales Penang Buffalo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 wet-salted California, 55 lbs., 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,200 Country Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., part Steer, cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,700 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 409,500 dry Hides, 6,500 wet-salted Hides, and 1,100 bales East India Hides.

INDIGO—Has been rather more sought after at firmer prices.

LATHS—Eastern continue in request, at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HUNT & Co. notice thus: "Very few buyers have made their appearance in the Swamp, and with a very limited inquiry from any quarter, the market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely quiet throughout the entire week, about the only business done having been with our local manufacturers and retailers. Plump Leather of prime descriptions continues scarce, and is very firm, full outside figures being readily obtained for what is sold; on other kinds some of the trade seem willing to make a little concession to effect sales, but transactions have been too limited to materially affect quotations. The receipts from the tanneries, though light for the season, have been fair in extent, and the stock continues to increase. Oak Tanned—Most of the demand to fill army contracts having been supplied, the market for this description sympathizes in a great measure with that for Hemlock, and has ruled comparatively quiet this week. The stock, however, being moderate, prices are maintained with firmness. Upper in the rough also meets with but limited sale at firm prices. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@28c. ℔ lb.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c. ℔ lb.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@28c. ℔ lb.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@33c. ℔ lb.; Oak middle, Cropped, good, 32c.@34c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, BuenosAyres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 19c.@20½c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 20½c.@22c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@19c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11½c.@15c. ℔ lb.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c., on 6 months' credit."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Mess, and $10 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 3,100 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 5½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard continues in request, at full rates; sales 2,200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at former prices; sales 150 bbls., at $10 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter sells freely, at 12c.@18c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in brisk request at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet at declining prices. Sales, 11 bales Honduras on private terms. Goat have been in moderate request at former rates. Sales, 7,000 Curacoa at 32c. ℔ lb., 6 months; 2,000 Porto Cabello at 50c. each, and 5,000 damaged Madras, on private terms, to go to Boston.

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10⅝c., ℔ lb.

WOOL—Has been in fair demand, and prices, though less buoyant, have been firm. Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 60c.@65c.; 75,000 lbs. do. pulled at 50c.@58c.; 200 bales California, at 20c.@50c., for washed and unwashed; 650 bales Mediterranean at 20c.@42c.; 380 bales Cordova, here and to arrive, at 40c.; 200 bales African at 23c.@40c.; 25,000 lbs. Donskoi at 28c.@40c.; and a large lot of Cape on terms not disclosed. In Boston, sales have been made of 175,000 lbs. domestic fleece at prices ranging from 58c.@65c., as to quality, including coarse, fine and medium grades, the finest grades selling at 58c.; 1,300 Mediterranean, South American and Mestiza at prices in the range of quoted rates. An import of 650 bales Smyrna Wool was disposed of at auction in Boston on Friday as follows: 12 bales unwashed 1st and 2d Yerli, white, at 18½c.; 3 do. do. do. black and gray, at 24c.; 30 do. do. fine do. white, at 31c.; 32 do. lined do. white, at 22½c.; 31 do. do. do. black and gray, at 17½c.; 97 do. unwashed 1st and 2d Smyrna, white, at 19c.; 45 do. do. Smyrna, black and gray, at 21½c.; 105 do. do. fine Yerli, white, at 32c.; 29 do. lined do., white, at 21c.; 16 do. do. do., black and gray, at 15¾c.; 77 do. unwashed Smyrna, white, at 20c.; 47 do. do. Smyrna, black and gray, at 24½c.; 107 do. do. fine Yerli, white, at 29½c.@31½c., all cash.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 250 bbls. at 33c.@33½c., closing at 33c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¼d.@12½d.; Corn, 11¼d.@12d. ℔ bushel. Beef, 7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 6s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 6s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 365 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, 900 hhds. Tobacco, at $16; a Bremen bark, 526 tons, and a Bremen brig, 278 tons, to Lisbon, together 37,000 bush. Wheat, 20c., in shipper's bags; a bark, 320 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $46; Heavy do., $52; a Dutch brig to Amsterdam, 300 tons Mdse., 50s.; a Bremen bark, 445 tons, 600 tons Mdse., to Rotterdam, $3,500; a bark, 360 tons, to Liverpool, 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a Br. brig, 1,450 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,750; a brig, 199 tons, to Vera Cruz, at 50 ℔ bbl.; a schr., 149 tons, to same port, $1 62½; a Br. brig, 139 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,600; one, 1,400 bbls., same voyage, $1,600; a brig, 199 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,700; one, 227 tons, to Crab Island, P. R., $1,600; a schr., 151 tons, to St. John, P. R., $1,000; a brig, 241 tons, to Cardenas, $2,800; a schr., 126 tons, coasting, $800 ℔ month.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

[illegible]

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

On Sundays all Mails close at [illegible] P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF WILLIAM MARLOW, OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., will apply personally at French's Hotel, he will be well paid for his trouble; or if any person, will leave information of the whereabouts of said Marlow, he will be suitably rewarded.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF wealth, tired of single life, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow lady, of fortune, of the age of fifty or upward, (personal beauty not material,) with a view to matrimony. Such a one, living alone, and can appreciate a good and loving friend and companion, will not regret answering this advertisement, which is in good faith, and will be treated with strict confidence. Address RODRICH CADEL, Broadway Post-office, for one week.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATION—1862.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

LAMBS-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

CANTON FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ENGLISH COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

LAMBS-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE.

ENGLISH COTTON HALF HOSE.

ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL OVER-SHIRTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

KID, BEAVER, SILK AND CLOTH GLOVES.

FANCY SCARFS AND TIES.

WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

I have now in store a large and choice stock of the above goods at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

C. TAYLOR.

No. 779 Broadway, (first corner below N. Y. Hotel.)

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

MADE TO ORDER.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION GIVEN,

BOTH AS TO FIT AND WORKMANSHIP.

C. TAYLOR,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 22,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

DRESS GOODS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

Consisting of

PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.,

Bought previous to the advance, and will be sold

AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

Together with a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

359 BROADWAY.

Gold Window Shades.

Buff Holland Window Shades.

White do. do. do.

Green do. do. do.

Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.

Retail prices not advanced.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

MOSQUITO NETS,

at $1 apiece.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.

PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

SILKS,

POPLINS,

EPINGLINES,

VELOURS,

of the newest and

LATEST PARIS STYLES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GRAND OPENING.

NEW FALL GOODS

At

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,

No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,

NEW OTTOMANS,

NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,

NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,

NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,

And

A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.

Also,

300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.

1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.

1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.

2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.

500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.

400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.

Also,

Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AGENCY FOR THE

NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,

Made to order or ready made.

The cheapest and best shirt made in the City.

ARMY SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,

Hosiery,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Scarfs, Ties,

Umbrellas, &c.

AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,

Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,

one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING DAILY.

NEW SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

of the latest styles imported.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Merinos, Poplins, Ottomans, Crapes, Cashmeres, Cambric Cloths, Delaines, Wool Plaids; also, Mourning Dress Goods in great variety.

BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

Bargains from auction daily.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. LE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, plankets, [illegible], bibs, baskets, &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, [illegible] ready made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Infants' and other arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hairnets, gloves, fancy goods, Berlin worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premiums allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S, Nos. 369 and 393 Broadway, near 12th-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—SHAWLS, CLOAKS, delaines, prints, ginghams, carpets, oilcloths, and the largest and cheapest stock of domestic goods above Canal-st.—all bought before the great advance, and selling at popular prices. GEORGE KEYES, 343 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS FOR LADIES.

SILK UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.

MERINO UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.

MERINO, SILK AND COTTON HOSE.

KID, SILK AND WOOL GLOVES.

RINGWOOD GLOVES AND MITS, (NEW STYLES.)

MISSES' GOODS.

MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

MERINO AND ENGLISH COTTON HOSE.

GARIBALDI JACKETS, (NEW STYLES.)

KID, SILK, CLOTH AND RINGWOOD GLOVES.

ENGLISH KNIT LEGGINS AND HOODS.

BOYS' GOODS.

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

MERINO AND COTTON HALF HOSE.

TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c.

WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

C. TAYLOR.

No. 779 BROADWAY.

FALL SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, PARIS MADE.

FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SHAWLS.

STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BERLIN AND SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS.

NEW STYLE FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,

JUST OPENED, AT RETAIL.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

No. 281 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS,

DAMASK CURTAINS,

SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,

BROCATEL CURTAINS,

CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,

GIMP, &c.

Retail prices not advanced.

KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE ON CANAL-ST.,

Connecting with one on Broadway, and are daily

RECEIVING NEW DRESS GOODS,

Including SILKS, OTTOMANS, REPS, VELOURS, MERINOES, DELAINES, FOULARDS, &c.

Also, an immense stock of

SHAWLS.

In various styles.

No. 482 Broadway and No. 48 Canal-st.

BARGAINS IN INDIA SHAWLS.

A large invoice of

LONG and SQUARE,

PLAIN and FIGURED

CENTRES,

$100 EACH.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

H. & A. MYERS & CO.,

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,

Have now the largest and finest assortment of

DEEP MOURNING GOODS

in the City.

BOMBAZINES, BARATHEAS,

VICTORIA CORDS.

MOURNING MILLINERY and SHAWLS, &c.

No. [illegible] Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862. MRS. W. SIMMONS,

[illegible] BROADWAY,

Will open Paris and New-York Fall Bonnets on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25 and 26.

MRS. A. A. BINNS' MILLINERY, [illegible] Broadway, over Taylor's Saloon, will open THURSDAY, 25th inst., with a splendid assortment of French and American Bonnets. Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets. The customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine at Mrs. A. A. BINNS', No. [illegible] Broadway.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. [illegible] Bleecker-st., will open an unusually elegant assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on THURSDAY next, Sept. 25, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., [illegible] Broadway.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS, $100 BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by

SETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys,

At their Collection Office,

No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than [illegible] amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent.; [illegible] for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for obtaining pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.

Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.

Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.

Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.

Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.

Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.

David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.

James T. Brady, Esq., New-York.

CHARLES NETTLETON,

Notary and Commissioner for all the States.

EDWARD GILBERT,

HENRY CAMP.

FOR $100 BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK Pay, Prize Money, &c. Apply to

SOMES & BROWN,

[illegible]

N. B.—Send or call for our circular containing full instructions.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S

SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASK AND BOTTLES,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,

No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible] Sold at No. [illegible] and by stationers generally. JAMES C. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines [illegible] P. H. DIAMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FIREMEN.

The officers and members of the Department are respectfully notified and requested to attend the funeral of William E. Wilcox, late a member of Hibernia Hook and Ladder Company No. [illegible], who was killed while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, by being run over by [illegible]

The Department will form [illegible] west of Broadway, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at [illegible] promptly, with usual badge of mourning, with trumpets draped. The funeral service will take place at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, near Prince-st.

The Board of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, the Exempt Firemen Association, and the Trustees of the Department are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible] The Board of Engineers to act as Marshals. The undersigned will [illegible] during the solemnities.

In consideration of the limited notice, the undersigned respectfully requests [illegible]

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—WANTED TO purchase, a span of reliable family HORSES and CARRIAGE. Any one wishing to dispose of such an establishment will please address P. D., Box [illegible] Post-office, which will receive prompt attention.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND [illegible] Coal, [illegible] delivered to [illegible] order. Also, Liverpool Cannel and Cumberland, all at prices as low as coal of like quality [illegible] DAVID [illegible]

RIFLED MUSKETS.—[illegible] highly finished English-sided muskets, with bayonets complete; a recent importation. [illegible] For sale by CHARLES H. VOORHEES, No. 22 Cedar-st., up-stairs.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. [illegible] at factory prices. Painting. All articles at the lowest [illegible] JOHN K. HOPPER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars per year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. [illegible]

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of [illegible] subscribers at $1 each, shall be entitled to an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Claude Marcel. Afternoon and Evening.

[illegible] CREMORNE GARDEN—[illegible].

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mechanics, No. 585 Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our late dispatches from the vicinity of the late terrible battle of Antietam, inform us that the rebel army had succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. It appears that the rebels commenced to move about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight on Friday they were all over the Potomac with the exception of a small rear guard. They got over all their transportation, and all their wounded with the exception of about three hundred. Quite a number of stragglers were captured during the day by our advance of cavalry. At last accounts the rebels were still visible on the opposite shore in force, and they had posted a large number of cannon to prevent our troops from crossing. Our troops were all in excellent spirits. Our Washington dispatches inform us that a portion of them crossed the Potomac on Saturday in pursuit of the flying rebels.

We learn by dispatches from Frederick that shelling was kept up across the Potomac at Shepardstown all day Friday. Late in the afternoon the Fourth Michigan Regiment, with a few men from Syke's Brigade, crossed the river there for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. They met with a stout resistance, but effected their purpose, and returned to the Maryland side with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery which they took from the rebels. On Saturday morning an attempt was made to occupy the Virginia shore, but the detachment which crossed was forced to fall back before a superior force of the rebels, who advanced within range of our guns on the Maryland side, and were in their turn forced to retire, and with heavy losses. It was reported during Saturday that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had gone in the direction of Williamsport, with the intention of recrossing into Maryland, and a force was sent in that direction on Saturday morning. Heavy firing was heard in that locality at night, which led to the supposition that an engagement had commenced there. It was believed, however, that the rebel army generally was falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester, as their artillery had been removed from the line of the Potomac.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Gen. Sigel has been on duty in and near Washington ever since the return of the army from the line of the Rappahannock River. His command is also near at hand, and has not been called upon to encounter any new danger since its service under Gen. Pope. Gen. Sigel's corps is not, and has not been, with Gen. McClellan during his campaign in Maryland. This statement is confirmed by our Washington correspondent, who states that the orders for the march of both Sigel's and Heintzelman's corps up the lower bank of the Potomac was countermanded. Thus the chance of intercepting the flying rebels while crossing the river was lost.

With regard to the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels, the *National Intelligencer* has the following: "We have been informed, on good authority, in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post—and we state the fact in extenuation of the blame which we have seen thrown on Col. Miles for the act—that the necessity of a surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present." In connection with this, we quote the following note from Col. Miles to Col. Ford, regarding the importance of holding possession of Maryland Heights:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on until the cows' tails drop off. Yours,

D. S. MILES, Colonel Second Infantry.

The Washington *Star* states that there are symptoms of lockjaw in Gen. Hooker's case, and that his friends are fearful that he may not recover. He was shot through the fleshy part of the foot.

An important victory was gained by Gen. Rosecrans over the rebels under Price at Iuka, Miss., on Friday night and Saturday morning. Gen. Grant informs Gen. Halleck that the attack was made upon the rebel position about two hours before dark on Friday, and that the fight continued until night closed in. In the morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, but it was found that the rebels had been evacuating the place during the night. The cavalry and artillery were at last accounts in pursuit, and had already made important captures. Price's force is put down at 18,000, and Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that it will be broken up and forced to abandon much of its artillery.

It was rumored at Fortress Monroe on Friday that a rebel force, numbering from 18,000 to 20,000, was in the vicinity of Blackwater River, but that preparations had been made to receive them if they intended hostilities. The Blackwater River runs through the Dismal Swamp region, and empties into the Elizabeth River south of Norfolk. If there is such a rebel force in that vicinity, no doubt a demonstration is to be made against Suffolk and Norfolk.

Our special correspondent on board the gunboat [illegible], writing from the vicinity of Mobile Bay, seems to be [illegible] that operations looking to the capture of Mobile are to be commenced at once. It is considered essential, at all events, if the blockade is to be maintained, that the forts at the entrance of the harbor should be in our possession, as the coming season of that locality will render it impossible for our fleet to be effective outside. The forts once in our possession, approaches will be made to the city in such a manner as to insure its capture, in spite of the formidable obstructions in the harbor, iron-clads, rams, &c., and the shore batteries, said to command all points of approach. Mobile in our hands Montgomery on the Alabama River, and Tuscaloosa on the Tombigbee, must soon follow—thus giving us possession of the railroad system between the Eastern and Western States of rebeldom.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships *Roanoke* and *Trade Wind*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th—four days later. The news is unimportant. Matters appear to be proceeding very quietly there. The secesh element, on the reception of the news of the battles before Washington through the Southern telegrams, became somewhat bold, but no difficulty had occurred, and none was apprehended. We receive no intelligence of any new military movements.

It appears that the armed steamer which recently ran the blockade at Mobile was the *Oreto* and not the "290," as at first supposed. Commander Preble, of the gunboat *Oneida*, has been dismissed from the naval service for not intercepting her. The order of the Secretary of the Navy to that effect is published this morning.

The prize steamship *Columbia*, captured on the 3d ult. by the United States steamer *Santiago*, arrived at this port yesterday. She was condemned at Key West, and ordered here to dispose of her cargo, which consists of dry-goods, teas, coffee, etc., besides eight brass field-pieces, rifled, with carriages and caissons all complete; two rifled mountain howitzers; a complete assortment of projectiles for all the ordnance; cases of fuses, cartridges, Enfield rifles, blankets, etc. The cargo is said to be worth $150,000.

The Washington *Star* of Friday states that some portions of the Pennsylvania militia, assembled recently for the defence of their State, refused to march into Maryland to *defend* Pennsylvania there from invasion. For the credit of Pennsylvania, which has already furnished so many excellent troops for the field, we trust the *Star* is mistaken.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Saturday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving it as his opinion that the removals of Heads of Departments made by the Board at its previous meeting was perfectly legal, and within the province of the Board. The Mayor returned a veto of the ordinance establishing a Military Hospital in the Central Park. A semi-monthly report of the disbursements in aid of the families of volunteers was received from the Comptroller, from which it appears that the number of families relieved was 13,295, comprising 13,184 adults and 18,351 children. The amount of money disbursed was $56,694. The first secession flag that was raised in Florida was presented to the Board by the Mayor, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

By the arrival of the schooner *Red Jacket*, Capt. Parson, from Mathewstown, (Inagua,) Sept. 6, we learn that salt was very plentiful on the island, and a large quantity on hand. It was selling at 8c.@9c. per bushel.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson, who has nearly recovered from the wound received at Richmond, arrived in Louisville on Friday, and will assume command of all the forces in that vicinity.

Col. Monroe, in his official report of the loss at Richmond, Ky., in the attack by the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, says his loss did not exceed 200 killed, 700 wounded and 2,000 prisoners, with nine pieces of cannon and some wagons. His force, he says, consisted of 6,500 men, and the rebels 16,000.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. Reno took place in Boston on Friday, at Trinity Church. A large number of men, eminent in civic and military life, were present, including Gov. Andrew and Staff, Adjutant-Gen. Schouler, Brig.-Gen. Andrews, and Col. Burrill, with many officers of regiments now in that vicinity.

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place at his residence in Marshfield on Wednesday, the 10th. By request, the oaken box containing the coffin of his father, was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. The lineaments and features of the great statesman are said by an observer to have been as natural as when, ten years ago, he was given to the grave.

The Stock Exchange was buoyant in speculation, and at advancing prices on Saturday. Gold left off 117@117¼; Exchange, 129 ⅌ cent.

The demand for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, was less active, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Fish, Wool, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, at uniform quotations. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was heavy and a shade cheaper. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, with 552 vessels, of all classes, in port.

ABOUT THE LOSS OF HARPER'S FERRY.—Much uncertainty still exists in regard to the responsibility of the loss of Harper's Ferry. It does not seem clear that Gen. McClellan can be held responsible for it, although Col. Miles is reported to have sent to him *six* couriers on Saturday, begging for reinforcements, which, however, did not arrive as expected. Gen. Franklin, who was in charge of them, encountered a heavy force of rebels on the way.

A miserable story is in circulation, we are sorry to see, first published in Philadelphia, to the effect that a captured Confederate Major distinctly alleged that he had, within two days of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, visited that post, and had friendly, but treasonable, intercourse with Col. Miles. We believe this to be as foul a falsehood as ever was coined by the Father of Lies. Miles had his faults, but he was no traitor. And we should hesitate long before taking the word of any rebel as conclusive against the loyalty of a Union officer. A man who turns traitor himself will have no hesitation in falsely accusing others. The greater crime includes the less.

The immediate responsibility of the surrender rests apparently on Col. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, who was in command of Maryland Heights, and who seems to have abandoned them without orders and without cause. Thus far, certainly, there has been not the slightest evidence that he had even permission from his commanding officer to abandon them under any circumstances. Those Heights were the key to the position; and, although the place might have been held after they were lost much longer than it was, and *ought* to have been under the circumstances, its surrender was only a question of time. But Col. Miles was not the man who ought to have been intrusted with so important a post, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that he did not *prepare* to hold it, as he might have done, in time. Nor is the Government free from very serious responsibility for having intrusted such a position to such a man,—after the experience it had had of him a year before at Bull Run. The fact is, the Government seems to have taken it for granted that *anybody* could hold Harper's Ferry; and, in its usual slip-shod style of letting things take care of themselves it gave no special attention to the subject. The country will, as usual, pay the penalty of this heedlessness in having to conquer the rebel army again. The seizure of Harper's Ferry by the rebels was all that saved them from utter destruction.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

It seems to be quite certain that the main bulk of the rebel army will make good its retreat,—that it will fall back successfully upon its base of operations, whether that be at Winchester or at Richmond. On Saturday morning they were all safely out of Maryland,—having crossed the Potomac, partly on Thursday, without attracting the attention of our army, and partly on Friday, in spite of our attempts, which do not seem to have been very formidable, to overtake and arrest them. On Saturday they had planted batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac to resist pursuit. We have a report that Gen. McClellan had crossed and engaged them again; but, if this be true, the engagement was probably only with their rear guard, as they would scarcely detain their main army for the purpose of renewing the battle, unless the comparative weakness of the force which McClellan could throw across in a single day should offer them a tempting prospect of success.

The country will share the surprise with which we learn, from our Washington correspondence this morning, that we have *no force* in the rear of the rebels on the south side of the Potomac. The order which was given for Sigel and Heintzelman to push toward the rebel rear for the purpose of intercepting them in case of defeat, was *countermanded*. This will doubtless surprise the rebels as much as it does us; for according to our correspondent, who was surrendered with our army at Harper's Ferry, and who had free intercourse with the rebel officers there, they fully believed that Sigel was even then thundering in their rear. Why the order was countermanded we are not aware. We are bound to assume, we suppose, that it was for some good and sufficient reason; perhaps it is not lawful even to intimate a doubt upon this point. But certainly the country may very properly seek to know why so evident a precaution was not taken against the escape of the rebel army from the perilous position into which their audacity had betrayed them.

It was confidently asserted, when the rebels first crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland, that they would never leave it; that they would be completely hemmed in and utterly destroyed or compelled to surrender. It can hardly be supposed that all this was expected at the hands of Gen. McClellan. He was sent to attack them in front, and did it with vigor, skill and success. If he had succeeded on Wednesday in turning their right flank, he could possibly have cut them off from access to the Potomac; and if he had more completely turned their right wing, he could have accomplished the same result. But he only succeeded in forcing them back *toward* the Potomac, leaving them free to renew the battle or retreat across the river. But he did his duty in defeating them; the responsibility of cutting off their retreat rested with others.

The rebels will not have an easy time of it in retreating to Richmond. They must be destitute of provisions, and the country through which they must pass has been pretty thoroughly stripped already of means to support an army. They have, however, saved all their transportation, and moved across the Potomac with a degree of order and celerity which does not indicate serious demoralization:—and as they are accustomed to rapid movements, even under most embarrassing circumstances, we think it altogether probable that they will succeed in reaching their supplies at Winchester. Gen. McClellan is probably not in a condition to make a very rapid or prolonged pursuit, and Gen. Halleck has lost so much time that he can scarcely hope to intercept the main body of the rebels. On Thursday a *reconnoissance* was sent to Thoroughfare Gap, and made the discovery that the path to the rebel rear was unobstructed. But we have no information that any advantage was taken of this discovery, or that any force was started over the route thus disclosed. Gen. McClellan has it in his power, however, to inflict upon the rebels very serious injury, if he is in condition to follow them rapidly, and if engagements with their rear guard do not delay him too long.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE LATE BATTLES.—In none of the reports of last week's battles in Maryland, or the correspondence from the field, are there any of those accusations of misbehavior on the part of individual regiments, or brigades, or officers of any grade, that have frequently sullied the reports of previous battles. Every regiment seems to have done its duty to the death—none flinching; every General and subordinate officer appears to have honored his rank. The applause for valor, endurance, and patience were merited by every man wearing the Nation's uniform.

It must be remembered that this unflinching, victorious Union army was composed of the fever-wasted, battle-decimated, retreating regiments of McClellan, which left the Peninsula a few weeks ago; of the shattered regiments and brigades of Pope, which arrived in Washington twenty days since in a condition bordering upon demoralization; and, added to these, new recruits who had never before faced fire. This was the material which achieved such great deeds last week—which drove back superior numbers of rebel veterans, and vanquished them on three fields. We have more confidence in our army now than ever. Good leadership, active movement, and *fighting on the offensive*, are all that it now needs, or ever needed, for victory.

THE ATTACK.—Our army is always victorious when it is the attacking party. The battles of Gen. McClellan last week are the first for a long time in which we have assumed the offensive. In the battles on the Peninsula we were always on the defensive; in Gen. Pope's battles in Virginia he was on the defensive. In the West, in the battle at Shiloh, and in other instances of ill-success or dubious success, we were on the defensive; while at Donelson and other glorious fields we were the attacking party. In the victory of Rosecrans over Price, officially reported this morning, the Union officer was on the offensive. And a hundred other examples and illustrations might be found. Gen. McClellan is now actively following the rebels up. We hope he will unflinchingly assail them wherever found. Our success is always in the attack.

Our Victories at the South.

It is not easy, perhaps, to estimate the effects of a victory until we have accurately ascertained its extent; and until we have received satisfactory intelligence of the character and fortunes of our operations upon the line of the rebel retreat into Virginia, elaborate speculations upon the results at the South of Gen. McClellan's recent successes in Maryland must be regarded as premature. It is hardly safe, for instance, to assume with an enthusiastic cotemporary, that the battle of Antietam will be followed at an early day by the downfall of England and France, the invasion of Canada, and the conquest of Mexico. But we have facts enough before us to justify a brief consideration of the moral influence which the great conflict of the past week is likely to exert upon the temper and the policy of the Southern leaders.

Gen. Lee was undoubtedly urged to the invasion of Maryland by a combination of motives, of which the supreme impelling force was the popular passion at the South for a war of aggression. The Southern people are weary of being invaded. The war has been fought upon their own soil with a stern persistency which, if it has not yet demoralized and discouraged them, has at least vexed, wearied and irritated them out of all control by their leaders. In resisting this war of invasion, they have been just successful enough to inflame them into an inordinate estimate of their own prowess, and Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, when he stated the other day in the rebel Congress at Richmond that "Stonewall Jackson," with "half the Confederate Army," could drive the Northern six hundred thousand before him, exactly expressed the popular conviction of the masses at the South. Had Lee been able to hold his own on the Potomac, we have no doubt that the popular clamor at the South would have driven him forward to the Susquehanna, where he might have met with an Antietam from which retreat would have been impossible.

Beaten now upon the threshold of his expedition, and forced to retrace his steps, his receding march, even though it be made "with all his artillery and transportation," leaves behind him one great element of the rebel strength—the prestige of his soldiers and the confidence of the South in their own invincibility. He may save his army, but he loses that which has made his army peculiarly formidable. The passions of the people in every country are raised and depressed by summary facts, rather than by explanatory details. The substantial sum of the recent conflicts no explanations can conceal from the Southern mind. Their army went into Maryland on its way to Washington and Philadelphia. Their army comes out of Maryland on its way to Richmond, if possible. In this recoil of the high-sounding programme of invasion, the South will see the fatiguing tide of Northern war once more rolled back upon its own soil—it will learn to question its own enthusiasm, and to doubt its leaders in the field.

Against this immense moral gain to the National cause it is hardly an offset that Mr. Davis and his Administration will acquire a certain accession of strength from the demonstration which events have made of the wisdom of their opposition to the aggressive policy. If the policy of adventure has been proved a failure, the policy of caution has become distasteful and difficult. Months ago, before the investment of Richmond by Gen. McClellan, able Southern Generals had given in their opinion that Virginia at least could no longer be safely held from Richmond as a base of operations. Tide-water Virginia was even then exhausted by the war, and pierced as it is by the Rappahannock and the affluents of the York, the obstructions sunk in the James River alone could not be regarded as guaranteeing its safety against persistent invasion. Even then, if Gen. Lee should succeed in withdrawing his army comparatively intact from the vicinity of the Potomac, we cannot think it unlikely that Richmond should be abandoned without any attempt at a fresh campaign in tide-water Virginia. Such an evacuation of the rebel Capital, of course, would not necessarily end the war, but it would go far toward establishing an overwhelming superiority for the National advance. When Gen. McClellan telegraphed to us that "Maryland and Pennsylvania were safe," he underrated, we think, the value of the advantage won for the nation by his gallant army.

If Antietam has achieved anything, it has shaken the base of the rebel strength, thrown back their lines of defence, endangered their forces in the West, and opened up to us the near prospect of a decisive hold upon Virginia. For these things we may well be thankful.

As for Maryland, we do not attach much importance to the scattering of the rebel hopes in regard to that State. The "refugees of Maryland" in the South had pretty well worn out all Southern expectations from that State. Richmond, in particular, has been cursed with a plague of Baltimore "Plug-Uglies," in all departments of her domestic administration, till the good people of Virginia have learned almost to loathe the name of the Monumental City. The "Maryland Line" in the rebel army has been disbanded; and the important undeception which Lee's men will carry back from Maryland, we repeat, is the loss, not of their illusions in respect to Maryland, but of their illusions in respect to themselves.

A JUST JUDGMENT.—All the people will say Amen to the order of the Navy Department dismissing from the service Commander George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, for allowing the armed steamer *Oreto* to run the blockade at that point a short time since. The report of Commodore Farragut makes the neglect of duty palpable, and the justice of the punishment will be universally acknowledged. This is, we believe, the first instance since the outbreak of the war, of the Navy Department's punishing an officer for doing *too little*, though it has been claimed that some officers have been dismissed for doing *too much*.

The State Election.

Our State election this year derives its chief importance from its bearing on the rebellion. There are no domestic issues likely to be very seriously affected by the result:—but the course of our National affairs may be influenced in a manner that will affect the history of the nation for all time to come.

The Democrats have made a party rally, and have nominated their strongest party man for Governor, in the hope of throwing the vote of the State against the National Administration, and against the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war. No man can for a moment doubt what would be the moral effect of their success. No man doubts that it would be hailed with intense satisfaction by the rebel authorities and by every rebel in arms against the Union, as a verdict of condemnation upon the National Government, and of practical and effective sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. It would be regarded everywhere at the South as a symptom of *division* in the Northern States—as an indication that public sentiment had turned against the war, and in favor of the South as the injured party.

Of course, every man who *does* sympathize with secession will vote that ticket; and if a majority of the people of this State are Secessionists, more or less in disguise, Seymour will be elected. But we can conceive no greater disaster to the cause of the Union than such a result, and we take it for granted that the Republican and Union Convention, which meets at Syracuse on Wednesday next, will take steps to avert it. All they have to do, in our judgment, is to *place the issue fairly and squarely before the people*, and to nominate men who will fully represent the Union cause. We believe that New-York is just as sound on that issue as New-England,—that an overwhelming majority of her people are for prosecuting this war against the rebels until their military power is crushed and they are compelled to return to their allegiance to the Constitution. They are for prosecuting it with all the vigor and energy which the enormous resources of the country have placed in the hands of the Government,—and they will sustain the Administration in whatever measures may be deemed necessary or expedient for the attainment of that end.

The Convention will be large, but we see no reason for fearing that it will not be harmonious. There will naturally be preferences for individuals as candidates, and differences of opinion doubtless *as to matters of expediency*. But none of these, we venture to say, will be allowed to interfere with the great end which all will have at heart, and which all will join in endeavoring to attain. We trust there will be no disposition to thrust into the Convention personal controversies or irrelevant and unessential issues; and that nothing will be done to weaken the effort which the people stand prepared to make to hold this State in the noble position it has steadily held, thus far, in this contest with rebellion.

The Position in Kentucky.

The confirmation of the news of the surrender of Munfordsville, Ky., to the rebel army of Gen. Bragg, upsets all previous information as to the nearness of Gen. Buell's pursuing columns. Gen. Rousseau, whose rapid advance down the Louisville and Nashville railroad, last Summer, stopped the rebel advance at Munfordsville, was said to have followed Gen. Buckner back to Glasgow, one week ago, after the latter had failed in his assault on Munfordsville. And Gen. Rousseau was leading Buell's advance in pursuit of Bragg. But now we are told that Bragg's whole army came up two days later, surrounded Munfordsville and forced it to surrender. Rousseau was not a General to suffer that result, if he had been so near. We are, therefore, obliged to conclude that Buell's army is not so near to Bragg's as we had been led to believe.

The position of affairs in Kentucky, in this aspect, becomes much more dubious than we had before regarded it. Kirby Smith will undoubtedly effect a junction with Bragg, and then Kentucky will have on its soil a solid rebel army certainly not less than 50,000 strong, officered by such men as Bragg, Polk, Buckner, Hardee and Cheatham. An abler corps of leaders the rebels do not possess; and what with Morgan's "underground" dashes all through the State, and the "aid and comfort" that rebel sympathisers among the population will be too glad to afford, they will have nothing to lack in the way of knowledge of Union movements.

Gen. Buell may be able to fight Bragg successfully after Kirby Smith has joined him. We think he is. But the prospect is far from encouraging of an early clearance of all rebel forces from Kentucky. And while they are there, they will unfortunately live but too well on the wealth of Unionists.

Louisville, not Cincinnati, is the object of Bragg's army. They will, however, not be able to seize it. It is being formidably fortified, and has an army adequate to its defence.

THE REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.—There seems now to remain little doubt that a National force has at last really reoccupied (it would be absurd to say *recaptured*) Harper's Ferry. This was not done, however, until the rebels had made all the use they wished to of that important position. Having done so, they voluntarily abandoned it—taking care, though, to destroy all the Government stores they were not disposed to take away with them. In this destruction they included the pontoon bridge over the Potomac, which, if destroyed by Col. Miles before the rebels came down upon him, would have completely checkmated them and prevented their making any use of the position. But what we should have done as an imperative necessity and failed to do, they did with no such prime object in view, but simply in pursuance of their general policy of weakening us at every possible point. If the rebels do not wish to recapture Harper's Ferry, we may perhaps be allowed to hold, occupy and possess it at our leisure.

Advantages to the Immigrant.

Mr. Seward was quite right in stating, in his recent circular to foreign Governments, that this country never presented such advantages to the immigrant laborer as it does at this very time. Of course, a popular impression abroad among the ignorant would be that fire and sword and civil wrath were desolating all those rich broad lands of the West, which once so attracted the foreigner; that neighbor was waylaying neighbor, burning his crops and carrying off his cattle; that there was no sure payment of labor and no safety for property; that even in safe districts the poor immigrant was still liable to conscription, and was exposed to the heavy taxation of the war.

If our words should reach any of those who control opinion in foreign countries, we call upon them, as honest journalists, to correct these popular errors. Let the peasants of Germany, and Belgium, and Norway understand that the usual and the richest agricultural districts of the West are as undisturbed by this war as are the vineyards of the Rhine or the farms of Holland. Every man sows and reaps, buys and sells as he always has done. Fire and sword, bayonet and shell come not near his dwelling. Except for the absence of his neighbors in the great struggle, he would hardly know it was war time. Taxes fall comparatively lightly on him, being contrived to weigh most on the manufacturing and commercial community. If a foreign born citizen—even though he "has declared his intention" to be an American citizen—he cannot be subject to drafting. His produce is securing high prices, and if a laboring man, he obtains the highest wages.

There never was a time, probably, in the history of the country, when an immigrant had so fair an opportunity of laying the foundations of his fortune, as now. The wages paid to agricultural labor in some places, have been incredibly high. We have heard this Summer of even $2 50 per day being given a common farm-hand. Probably on many a fine farm in Illinois, a laborer could earn his own little freehold, all broken and cultivated, by one season's hard work; which, of course, is far better than doing a pioneer's work in the frontier States. With one million of our most muscular young men absent in the war, called from all departments of life, there must of necessity be a great demand everywhere, in all branches, for labor.

This demand will draw after it, in all branches, high wages. Now is the time for foreign laborers to take advantage of this state of things, especially before new machinery has become a substitute for labor. Probably the masses of Europe, who have been laboring and delving so long, with so little fruit, could never find an opportunity in which they could so readily and profitably change their condition. Why should those thirty thousand industrious and able-bodied people in a single manufacturing town in England (Blackburn) be supported by public charity, when there is room and work without limit for them in America? Why should not English charity run in the channel of permanent benefit, and transport the men who are willing to work to places which always need work? It is true that many of these manufacturing laborers are not fit for field work, yet there will be an increasing demand here for manufacturing hands, as necessity drives us more and more to produce within ourselves, and many of our own industrial workers will turn their attention to agriculture.

We believe, as we said before, that America never offered a more profitable field for the poor foreigner.

Third Invasion of Missouri.

The clouds begin to gather again in Southwest Missouri, that theatre of important and exciting campaigns. Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge may have to be fought over again, as the plains of Manassas have been.

We learn that Hindman, Coffee, McIntosh, Pike and other rebel leaders, inspired by the advancing policy of Richmond, are organizing large bodies of men in Northeastern Arkansas, ready to be taken in hand by Gen. Jo. Johnston, or Magruder, or Price, and led to attempt anew the conquest of Missouri.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield has gone from St. Louis to Springfield, to take command of the Union forces that are moving rapidly to Springfield to resist the rebel invasion. All laborers for a distance of fifteen miles around Springfield, have been impressed into the Government service, to throw up earthworks and help build fortifications. Gen. Schofield fought with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; he has been in Missouri in all the raids and campaigns that have beset it, he is as thoroughly master of the military knowledge needed in his position as any man in the country, with ability as an officer equal to the crisis. We have great confidence that an invasion of Missouri will be a more difficult and dangerous task than ever before.

PARTING CALL ON THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The rebel Congress voted, a few days ago, to adjourn on the 30th inst. That is to-morrow week—eight days hence.

A week is very fruitful of events in these stirring war times, and occurrences may hasten or delay the action of more grave and imperturbable bodies than the precipitators of revolution, the statesmen of the South. If Gen. Lee is actually on the return to Richmond, accompanied by Gen. McClellan and numerous officers and soldiers of the loyal North, why should not the rebel Congress stay a day or two *after* the 30th instant, in order to see the imposing cavalcade enter Richmond? It is not oftener than once in a century that such a conjunction of magnates, controlling great destinies, can be witnessed.

A Lively Time at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 20.

Our city bids fair to be a merry place next week. First, the Supreme Court holds its session here. Second, the new Columbia Regiment is fast mustering in on the Fair Grounds, and will be there during the days of the Fair—the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. Lastly, the Fair itself, which it is expected will be as brilliant a success as last year, when it almost eclipsed the State Fair. The directors have engaged the fast horse *Robert Fillingham*, which beat *Ethan Allen* on the 10th inst. at the Fashion Course, Long Island. He is certainly to be here on the last two days of the Fair. We are making preparations for a great crowd.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

FIVE THOUSAND CONTRABANDS WANTED.

A wealthy and highly respectable gentleman arrived in this city a few days ago from the West Indies, having in view the employment of a large number of persons for the purpose of cultivating cotton upon one of the finest West India islands, of which he is the sole proprietor or lessee, for a long term of years. His original purpose was to employ Germans or Swiss, but, after seeing the contrabands, and hearing their excellent character, and their anxiety to be employed, he changed his purpose and now proposes to take at least five thousand or more of them, if the Government will assist them to go to the island. His plans meet the entire approval of leading friends of the negroes here, who will render them all the assistance in their power. He proposes to take with him portable dwelling-houses, school-houses, and a church, together with school teachers, a chaplain, physicians, hospitals, a printing press, etc., the whole affair to be conducted on the most approved American plan. He will furnish each family with a house and garden spot, provide all their provisions and pay them liberal wages. At the end of the term for which they are employed, the Government, from whom this lease is obtained, guarantees each family sixteen acres of land as a gratuity.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FROM PETERSBURGH, VA.

HENRY W. COBB, a native of Boston, Mass., and now a refugee—well known here as a man of reputability—arrived here yesterday with his wife. He was a [illegible] in Petersburgh, but forced into the rebel army, as no substitute could be procured. He obtained leave of absence for a few days from the camp at Richmond, and returned home; and once there, under pretence of business, he took his wife and went to Suffolk, and from there to Norfolk. He found no pickets between Richmond and Suffolk and was thus enabled to escape. He gives some interesting news.

The Merrimac No. 2, as you have before learned, is nearly completed; her crew, for the present, being employed in garrison duty at Fort Darling. All the rebel troops have been sent north.

After the battle of Williamsburgh the merchants of Petersburgh, expecting an immediate successful advance of our army upon Richmond, which had no adequate force for defence, rolled their tobacco down to the river-bank and made general arrangements to destroy their merchandise. From this time, however, while our army was intrenching in the Peninsula, constant detachments were pouring into Richmond by thousands, an average of five thousand a day passing through Petersburgh from North Carolina, aggregating some forty thousand in all. It was a subject of surprise to the rebels that we did not seize the railroad over which they passed, thus cutting off those supplies of new troops.

There is now scarcely an able-bodied man left in Petersburgh, so sweeping and thorough has been the conscription. Mr. COBB himself was impressed, in spite of the statements of physicians that he was totally unfit for service. He was told that the Confederacy needed every man they could get, and that many men in the service were less able than himself.

He gives the following prices for Petersburgh: Coffee, $3 50 per pound; tea, $15; sugar, 60c. to $1 [illegible]; [illegible] per quart; molasses, $5 to $7 a gallon since the capture of New-Orleans; butter, $1 per pound; eggs, $1 per dozen; matches, 17c. per box; soap, $1 per pound; flour, $15 a barrel; corn meal, $3 50 a bushel; potatoes, $4 a bushel; onions, 10c. a piece; pinewood, $10 a cord; Treasury Notes sell at 75 per cent. premium; Virginia State Notes, 30 per cent; calico prints, $1 50 a yard; cotton-cloth, 75c. to $1 a yard; hoop-skirts, $15 to $20; ladies' cotton-hose, $1 per pair; gaiters, $12 to $15; slippers, $6; pins, per paper, $1 50; spool cotton-thread, 50c.; black crape, $4, and for which there has, of late, been a great demand. Ribbons are not to be had.

There have never been any fortifications at Petersburgh at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED, ETC.

About 300 of the wounded in the battles in Western Maryland arrived here to-day. Some are in the hospitals in the Interior Department and the Capitol. The wounds are for the greater part slight.

One of the reporters of the Associated Press, who visited the rebel hospitals on the battle-field, says he there saw large quantities of medicines which had been captured from our army in previous conflicts, the labels designating the original ownership. The wounded of both sides were on the best possible friendly terms, and freely discussed the merits of former as well as the last battles.

Visiting the field where the dead of both sides lay, he noticed that while the pockets of our men were turned out, having been emptied of their contents, those of the rebels were generally undisturbed. The haversacks of the dead rebels contained nothing but crackers, with the exception occasionally of ears of corn.

GEN. HUNTER.

The friends of Gen. HUNTER are urging his appointment to active service in Virginia. A command is desired sufficiently independent to enable him to hunt down the marauding forces of JACKSON.

THE CHARGE OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER, before reporting to Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, as recently directed, has been ordered to repair to Annapolis, to take charge of the paroled prisoners to be transported to the West.

PROMOTED.

Col. RUFUS INGALLS, who so successfully removed Quartermasters' stores at the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Sigel and Heintzelman Not Sent Up the North Bank of the Potomac—The Order for Their March Countermanded—The Results of the Late Fighting in Maryland, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

I wrote you some days since a hasty aggregate of information gleaned from sources superior to those usually accessible in these days of official distrust and reticence. But, in one respect I was in error, and I make haste to acknowledge it at the earliest moment that I can do so without incurring the charge of giving information to the enemy. I stated that a column of our troops had gone up the Potomac Valley on the south side, basing my assertion on the fact that such a movement had been ordered. Afterwards, it seems, the order was countermanded—undoubtedly for good reasons. This will explain to the public, who have been anxiously looking for SIGEL and HEINTZELMAN suddenly to appear in force in front of the retreating rebels, why such appearance has not been made. The fact is, as the rebels know well enough now, and as the public have a right to know, that both these formidable chieftains have been retained in the trenches here, watching for a better chance to strike the foe than could be afforded by an isolated expedition which would be liable to encounter a superior rebel force and be destroyed.

The fighting in Maryland is supposed to be finished for the present, the enemy having sought safety in flight. Though, at this present writing, no news from the army is made public, giving assurance of the rebels having crossed the Potomac again, yet it is the general belief that this difficult feat they have achieved, and that without any such loss as we had hoped to inflict upon them. That our forces are preparing to follow, I am satisfied from evidences that I am not permitted to name. It is even said that Gen. McCLELLAN has already passed over in pursuit. What luck he may have in the chase it would be idle to conjecture, so little do we know of the relative condition of the armies. But judging from the past our honest fellows will prove no match in a race for life for these fleet-footed gentry who have so seldom failed, by their astonishing activity, to escape the deserved consequences of their offensive audacity.

As for news from here, Washington is again dull. We are even without the customary rumors which our secesh population habitually get up during a battle, for the purpose of sustaining their sinking courage. Now, the check of this last rebel enterprise seems to have fallen so far short of the expectations formed by their sympathizers that they can find but little consolation in the fact that Lee's army has escaped absolute destruction. In general, I am confirmed in my opinion that secession in Washington is dying out. Probably no devotees here begin to believe that this City is destined to remain in the Union, whatever may become of the seceded States; and hence are reconciling themselves to a state of things which they cannot prevent.

Inasmuch as I have confessed in this letter to a mistake—in violation of the traditional policy of journalism—I hope I may be excused for recalling the fact, that in my dispatches during the early days of this "invasion" I suggested that the rebels would make their exit west of the Blue Ridge. The result proves what was then quite apparent—that there was no great risk run by them in this expedition, inasmuch as they always had a safe back door, obligingly left open by us, to facilitate their escape; while the possibility that a chance might offer to strike Washington or Baltimore, was enough to stimulate them to effort. That they are greatly the gainers by the operation thus far, I think no one can doubt. They have made it, at one and the same time, an invasion, a raid and a reconnoissance in force. The invasion has increased their self-confidence; the raid has supplied their ragged and starving cohorts with clothes, shoes and rations; and the reconnoissance has pretty accurately revealed to them the numbers and condition of our troops in the east. With these results they can afford to fall back upon their base at Winchester and invent a new combination, while we are congratulating each other upon their discomfiture. J. M. W.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Commander Preble, of the Oneida, Dismissed from the Naval Service for Allowing the Oreto to Run into Mobile Harbor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Commander GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of neglect of duty in permitting the armed steamer *Oreto* to run the blockade, thereby not only disregarding article 3, section 10, of the Articles of War, which requires an officer to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy every vessel which it is his duty to encounter, but omitting the plainest ordinary duty committed to an officer, is, by order of the President, dismissed from the naval service from this date. The commander of each vessel of war, on the day after the receipt of this published general order, will cause it to be read on the quarter-deck at general muster, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the vessel's log.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DISPATCH FROM REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, PENSACOLA BAY, Sept. 8, 1862.

SIR: I regret to be compelled again to make another mortifying acknowledgment of apparent neglect, viz: The running of the blockade at Mobile by a ten-gun gunboat, supposed to be "LAIRD's gunboat," Capt. BULLOCK. You will perceive, however, from Capt. PREBLE's report, herewith inclosed, that there was no want of vigilance. They saw her in good time, but failed to sink or capture her. Why Capt. PREBLE did not fire into her after she failed to stop or answer his hail, I cannot imagine. The commander of the *Rachel Seaman* says, and I believe they all admit, that there never was a finer opportunity for stopping a vessel, until she passed them. Then, however, when it was too late, they commenced firing, the *Oneida* first, the *Winona* next, and the *Rachel Seaman* last. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DISPATCH FROM COMMANDER PREBLE.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP ONEIDA, OFF MOBILE, Sept. 4, 1862.

SIR: I regret to inform you that a three-masted screw-steamer, wearing the English red ensign and pennant, and carrying four quarter boats and a battery of eight broadside guns, one or two pivots, and having every appearance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockade this afternoon, under the following circumstances:

I had sent the *Winona* to the windward to speak a schooner standing in under sail. The smoke of a steamer was discovered bearing about S. E., and standing directly for us. Observing she was burning black smoke, I immediately got under way and stood towards her, signaling to the *Winona* to chase at discretion. We soon neared the stranger in company with the *Winona*, who, as she approached, gradually hauled to the windward. When abeam of him, about one hundred yards distant, I hailed him, but received no answer. I then fired a shot across his bows. He still ranged ahead without stopping, but still thinking him an English man-of-war, I fired two more shot across his bow, and then directed a shot at him, which went over, between his fore and mainmast. He soon hauled down his flag and trained his guns to bear on us, but having no flag to fight under, was afraid to fire. We continued firing at him, assisted by the *Winona* and one of the mortar schooners, but he made sail, and by his superior speed and unparalleled audacity, managed to escape us. We sent our shot all around and over him, and are certain that several of our shell and the *Winona's* struck him.

With great mortification,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, Commander.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Commanding United States Blockading Squadron.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the Prize Steamship Columbia, with a Cargo of Arms, Ammunition, &c.—Affairs at Key West.

The prize steamship *Columbia*, Acting-Master CHARLES SMITH, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in seven days from Key West. She is consigned to the United States Marshal of Florida, who is on board. She spoke on the 14th inst., off Cape Carnaval, British brig *Nancy*, RILEY, of London, from Minatitlan for London, in distress, all hands down with fever, and supplied her with medicine, ice, &c. On Friday last, off Capes of the Chesapeake, made a steamer ahead, and altered our course to speak her and obtain late New-York papers; upon seeing our change of course, she suddenly, and to our great surprise, veered about and steamed off to the eastward at a rapid rate. The *Columbia* showed her colors and dipped them gracefully to her, but she took no notice of the compliment, but putting on all steam was soon beyond the reach of our 3-pounder cannonade. The unknown steamer evidently supposed the *Columbia* to be a Confederate gunboat, and, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, tried the virtue of her wheel. The steamer was supposed to be the *Columbia* from New-York for Havana.

The prize steamship *Columbia* was captured on the 3d of August by the United States steamer *Santiago*, and taken into Key West, and at the Admiralty Court, Sept. 6, was condemned. The Court ordered the Marshal to take the prize to New-York, appraise the vessel, and deliver her to the Secretary of the Navy; also to appraise the cargo and deliver the munitions of war to the army and navy, and sell at public auction the dry goods, teas, coffee, &c., &c., of which her cargo is principally made up. The *Columbia* is a new iron ship, launched at Glasgow in April last, is a screw and a fast vessel. Her tonnage is 320 English tons, or about 420 American tons; is well adapted for naval service, and can be fitted for sea in a short time. Among her munitions of war are eight brass field-pieces, rifled, with carriages and caissons all complete. She has also two rifled mountain howitzers; has a complete assortment of projectiles for the guns on board, as well as cases of fuses, cartridges, Enfield rifles, blankets, &c., &c. Her cargo is said to be worth $150,000.

She is the second steamship captured this Summer by the *Santiago*—the first being the *Isabel* or *Ella Warley*; both [illegible].

The following vessels were at Key West, Sept. 12: United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Commander J. F. GARDNER; United States steamer *Magnolia*, Lieutenant-Commanding STEVENS; *Huntsville*, Lieut. ROGERS; United States schooner *Wanderer*, Acting-Master TURNER.

The steamer *Santiago*, RIDGELY, sailed on the 12th for Ship Island. The steamer *Tahoma* sailed on the 11th on a cruise. United States gunboat *Chambers* sailed on the 9th on a cruise. The *Chambers* captured the Confederate steamer *Union*, with a cargo of 330 bales cotton, on Sept. 3, and on the 9th, the schooner *Corelia*, with an assorted cargo; both vessels have been condemned. The *Santiago* sent in a prize, the *Lavinia*, with a cargo of turpentine, on the 4th inst. The Court has condemned her. The steamer *Creole* was ashore at Tortugas, on the 11th—would probably be got off, with the assistance of wreckers. The three-masted schooner *Wilson G. Bigbee* has been chartered to take the cargo of prize steamer *Union* to New-York. The cargo of schooner *Lavinia* will be sent to New-York in schooner *Edward T. Kerr*. The bark *Mountain Eagle*, from New-York, arrived on the 13th inst. The ship *J. P. Whitney*, which came in collision with a brig, had finished her repairs, and sailed on the 8th.

Passengers by the Columbia.—Rev. O. F. Herrick; Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Attorney; Robert F. Campbell, Esq., Miss Ellen Hadley, John Hall, Ninetieth, N. Y. V., and 5 in steerage.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862—3 P. M.

By the arrival of a vessel from Fort Jefferson we learn that the steamer *Creole* from New-York to New-Orleans, got ashore on one of the Tortugas shoals at 10 A. M., and so remained until evening, when she was enabled to get off without assistance or damage, and has gone on her voyage.

The United States bark, *James L. Davis*, Capt. WINN, has just arrived from her station at Apalachicola. Her officers and crew all well.

The bark *Mountain Eagle*, from New-York, with merchandise for this place, has just arrived after a long passage. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under any circumstances the advent of a new *prima donna* is matter of absorbing interest to that large and ever increasing class of the community who have had their senses cultivated to a love of, or respect for, the delicious mysteries of operatic art. Under the peculiar circumstances attending the *début* of CARLOTTA PATTI, that class of the community, and a good many people beside, who do not generally care much about the lyric drama, are excited to a degree of interest such as could not be aroused by the appearance of a stranger—however great that stranger might, by reputation, be. In the case of a stranger, the applause of foreign audiences, and the eulogy of foreign critics, might provoke an immense deal of curiosity. These, however, until that applause and eulogy were known to be deserved, the attractive power of the new candidate would rest. But curiosity is not the current feeling about CARLOTTA PATTI. Everybody knows how she can sing. Everybody admits her possession of ease, and grace and beauty. No one has the least doubt that she will bear herself as charmingly upon the stage as she has always borne herself in the concert-room. What lends such special interest to her *début* is the fact of its being the fulfillment of a long-cherished hope, the consummation of a tediously-deferred desire on the part of all who are acquainted with her wealth of vocal endowment, to see her make the first grand step toward achieving those triumphs which all feel in store for her—triumphs which would long since have shed their lustre on her but for an unkind accident of Nature, that threatened to forever deprive her of the opportunity that she will have this evening.

That accident scientific resource has successfully remedied. Had not unnecessary public mention been made of it, the outside world would have been ignorant of its existence. Let it now be known only as a cause for investing the enjoyment we derive from the artist's exquisite performances, with a touch of tender sympathy for the patient girl and woman, who has endured the shade thus cast over her most ambitious years, with a sweet and noble resignation.

"LA SONNAMBULA" is the opera in which CARLOTTA PATTI inaugurates a glorious future. There is not a melody pertaining to the part of *Amina* that she has not trilled repeatedly in evening dress at concerts. Novelty of sound, to those who admire and appreciate her best, there will be none. But she will be seen to better advantage surrounded by the accessories of the stage. She will be inspired by the brilliant aspect of the Academy; will be sustained by the masterly orchestral aid of MUZIO; will expand with emulative ardor, as she feels herself surpassing those who have, in the same place, heretofore covered themselves with musical laurels. It would have been well if BRIGNOLI could have been obtained to second her endeavors, as *Elvino*; still Signor SBRIGLIA is a painstaking, conscientious tenor, and, though a trifle harsh of voice, will do his best. Signor SUSINI will be as excellent a *Count* as any one can possibly desire. A full and efficient chorus is said to have been engaged, and Mr. NIXON will put all the resources of the Academy in requisition to give *éclat* to the occasion.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday, was a very delightful affair. He was assisted by some of the most accomplished vocal and instrumental performers of the day, and was gratified by as large and brilliant an audience as can be expected to assemble at this period of the season. The novelty of the concert was a choral and orchestral interpretation of MEYERBEER's music to his brother's tragedy of "Struensee," which was very finely rendered, and received with warm though discriminating favor. Mr. WM. MASON subsequently played on the piano, for the first time in this country, the Grand Inauguration March, composed by AUBER for the opening of the Great London Exhibition of 1862. Irving Hall, as it has been refitted and embellished, is one of the most magnificent places of the kind in this or any other country. The fresco painting of the walls and ceiling has never before been equaled in a place of public amusement.

Mr. WALLACK, as yet announces nothing in the way of novelty as preparing for production at his theatre. Of course, he has a store of brilliant pieces, written by gentlemen of this and other cities, ready to astonish the play-going world with when he shall deem it wise or needful. Till then he evidently intends to satisfy himself and the public with delightful performances of the old comedies, wherein he can find something for every member of his company to do without putting himself to any useless trouble and anxiety. To-night he revives "The School for Scandal," introducing Mr. JOHN GILBERT as *Sir Peter Teazle*, and distributing the other characters after the manner of last season. To-morrow he offers us "Money;" Wednesday, "The Road to Ruin;" Thursday, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Friday, "Every One has his Fault;" Saturday, "The Rivals."

This is the last week of Miss BATEMAN's engagement at the Winter Garden. A more uniformly successful engagement has rarely been played in the City. In every character she has attempted she has displayed a comprehensive intelligence, and a power of embodying the ideas that intelligence suggests, such as few actresses of the highest order of acknowledged talent and experience can surpass, or even equal. In *Lady Macbeth* alone has she fallen short—not of expectation—but of the trying standard which her own prior excellence had induced the public to try her by. This part she has relinquished for the present, and, on the six nights to come, will appear in "Geraldine" (this evening and to-morrow); "Romeo and Juliet" (Wednesday); Thursday, "The Hunchback"; Friday and Saturday (Friday being her farewell benefit night), a new play, adapted by herself from the French and called "Keatrix, the Madonna of Art."

On Mr. FORREST's nights at Niblo's, the house is crowded as a theatre seldom is for any less occasion than that of beholding the great tragedian in a round of his famous personations. He has played *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Damon* and *Richelieu*. "Richelieu" is announced for repetition this evening. On Mr. HACKETT's nights there have also been large audiences. His *Falstaff* is fresh and vigorous as ever, losing by years of repetition none of its marvelous mellowness and breadth of humor.

Miss LAURA KEENE opens her theatre for the season this evening. She begins with a series of standard comedies, for the adequate revival of which she has gathered around her a stronger company than she has had in several years. Amongst other names are advertised those of Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. T. Raymond, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. C. Peters, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. Levick, Mr. Marlowe and Mr. Lennox, Mrs. Blake, Miss [illegible] Clifton, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss [illegible] and [illegible]. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is the opening piece. Several new dramas are in preparation, including one by CHARLES READE. Mr. THOMAS BAKER resumes his place in the orchestra and Mr. MINARD LEWIS is retained as principal scene painter.

Mr. NIXON, whilst devoting his main energies to his operatic adventure at the Academy of Music, does not forget the Gardens of Cremorne. He has engaged Miss MARIA BRAINERD and Mr. SIMPSON for the concert room, and revives to-night the attractive pantomime of "The Spirit of the Flood." He likewise provides promenade music and circus performances as usual.

Things at the Museum are prospering in the accustomed way. The dramatic season has begun auspiciously, and is sure to be prosecuted with enterprise and liberality. The gorgeous additions lately made by Mr. BARNUM to his beautiful Aquaria appear, though, to be just now the most fascinating feature of his wonderful place of varied entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY declares that he has no intention whatever of relinquishing his present profitable hold on public favor. On the contrary, he puts forth a more irresistible programme of amusement than before. He has a first-class company and as handsome a little theatre as any in the City, at No. 585 Broadway.

Military Movements.

THE BLACK RIVER LIGHT ARTILLERY—TWO MORE BATTALIONS ARRIVED.

Two more battalions of the Black River Light Artillery, numbering about 1,200 men, arrived here last evening, and were quartered at the Park Barracks. One of the two battalions that arrived three days ago took their departure for Washington on Saturday evening. The other still remains at the Park Barracks and will go into a camp of instruction on Staten Island to-day. The battalions which arrived last evening will probably accompany them. The Black River Light Artillery were recruited principally in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, and have been for some time past in garrison at Sackett's Harbor. Another battalion still remains there, and will be on in a few days.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Arrived ship *Ellen Foster*, from New-York.

Sailed steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 135 passengers and $800,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $34,700 for England. Of the treasure remitted, $100,000 is the voluntary contribution of the citizens of San Francisco to the National Sanitary Fund.

The market for the week closes with great quietness. Merchants manifest no desire to lay in stocks.

Gen. WRIGHT has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the Confiscation Act will be enforced in this State, and throughout the Department of the Pacific.

The Boston Races.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 21.

The second day's races took place yesterday. The first race was for three-year olds, one mile, sweepstakes. *Jack Homer*, *Miss Jessie*, and *Blackbird*, were entered. The race was won by *Blackbird*. The first heat was won by *Jessie* by a neck—*Blackbird* second; time, 1:49½. Second heat—*Blackbird* came in two lengths ahead of *Jessie*; *Homer* distanced; time, 1:48. Third heat—*Blackbird* won easy; time, 1:51¾.

In the two-mile dash *Bettie Ward*, *Hillsborough*, *Blazing Star* and *Canadian* were entered. It was a very exciting race. The first attempt was a dead heat. *Bettie Ward*, *Hillsborough* and *Canadian* distanced. Time, 3:50. In the second attempt *Bettie Ward* won easily. Time, 4:03.

Tuesdays' races comprise three-mile heats, for which *Wagram*, *Verge* and *Canadian* are entered, and a one-mile dash.

The Paroled Eighty-seventh Ohio Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The Eighty-seventh Ohio Regiment (three months' volunteers), paroled at Harper's Ferry, passed through this city to-day, *en route* for home via Pittsburgh.

The Funeral of Gen. Reno.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. RENO took place Friday noon at Trinity Church, Boston, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. It was the desire of friends that the funeral should be without military display. A large number of men eminent in civil and military life were present, including Gov. ANDREW and staff, Adjutant Gen. SCHOULER, Brigadier Gen. ANDREWS, Col. BURRILL, with many officers of regiments now in the vicinity of Boston.

The body arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and was deposited at the house of Mr. T. C. A. DEXTER, whose wife is a sister of the wife of Gen. RENO, and with whom Mrs. RENO had been living. The exercises were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop EASTBURN and Rev. Mr. MEACAN. As the body was brought into the church the choir chanted the psalm:

"Lord, let me know mine end.
The number of my days,"

and subsequently sung the anthem:

"I heard a voice from heaven,"

The funeral ceremonies consisted of the usual Episcopal service. At its conclusion the funeral casket was opened, and an opportunity given to view the remains. The casket was of elaborate and costly finish, covered with black, richly ornamented with silver, and covered with a profusion of flowers. A full length view of the body was seen, covered with rare flowers. It was clad in citizens' dress, except the military coat, which showed the glittering stars on the shoulder-straps, indicating the rank of a Major-General in the army. The silver plate bore the inscription:

JESSE L. RENO,
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.
Killed at South Mountain, Md.,
Sept. 14, 1862.

The body had been previously embalmed at Washington. Gen. RENO's age was 38 years. The pall-bearers were: Capt. RENO, a brother of the General, serving under him, and Capts. NEAL, REED, RAYNOR, and Lieuts. MORRIS and MASON, of his Staff.

When wounded Gen. RENO was mounted on his horse cheering on his men. His side was partially turned to the enemy, when a minie ball entered and passed entirely through, coming out between the ribs on the right side and striking the palm of the hand. He was conscious and requested to be carried to headquarters. A portion of the way had been accomplished, but the wound was mortal, and about an hour after the fatal bullet struck, the gallant soldier and true patriot breathed his last.

The body is to be temporarily placed in a vault under the church, but will subsequently be removed to his native State, Virginia.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Deafness.
Removal.—Dr. VON EISENBURG, who is attracting so much attention as a practical oculist and aurist, has removed his office to No. 815 Broadway. Dr. Von Eisenburg is the author of the interesting work on diseases of the ear, portions of which we publish every Sunday.—*Sunday Times, Sept. 7, 1862.*

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 446 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES. Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BEARE.—At Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, CHARLOTTE, wife of the late Henry M. Beare, of this City, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas B., and Rev. Henry M. Beare, and of her son-in-law, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., from Zion Church, Little Neck. Cars to Flushing from Hunter's Point run in connection with the 9 o'clock boats from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Flushing depot.

BIBBINS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 19, SUSAN BIBBINS, aged 44 years.

BOGUE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, at his late residence, No. 15 Bond-st., JOSEPH BOGUE, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, G. Y. Shrouder and Dr. E. A. Berry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the First Presbyterian Church, [illegible], on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed for interment on Wednesday morning to [illegible], N. J.

CHAMBERS.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Sept. 20, MARY HELEN CHAMBERS, wife of Wm. H. Chambers, aged 36 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 150 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., this (Monday) morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CASE.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, THEODORE CASE, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DISBROW.—At White Plains, on Saturday morning, Sept. 20, PHEBE DISBROW, widow of the late Benjamin Disbrow, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the old Methodist Church, on Monday next, at 1½ o'clock. Her friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOWLER.—Killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Adjt. ANDREW A. FOWLER, of the Fifty-first N. Y. Vols., after having been engaged in eleven battles for the Union.

His remains will be buried in the family burying-ground at Cypress Hills Cemetery this day. Funeral ceremonies at the residence of his father, No. 130 [illegible]-place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, JOHN GRAY, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 30 Bayard-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOLL.—On Friday, Sept. 19, FREDERICK F. GOLL, aged 45 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Newark papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 19, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Ambrose White, Esq., and the members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 36 Perry-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

PARISEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam Valley, Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 30 years and 4 months.

His friends, the friends of the family, the members of Piatt Lodge No. 194, F. A. M., the Masonic fraternity generally, and the officers of the army, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emeline B. Riddell, No. 36 Pike-st.

ROBBINS.—At Douglas Farm, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, HENRY F. ROBBINS, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will be from the mansion at Douglas Farm, near Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The railroad trains for Flushing leave by James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 and 10½ A. M.

SEXTON.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, SARAH MARIA ROSS, widow of Francis Sexton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence No. 11 Rutherford-pl.

VAN HORN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 20, suddenly, HARRY MONROE, youngest child of Cornelius and Joanna C. Van Horn, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 69 Lexington-av., this (Monday) afternoon, Sept. 22, at 2½ o'clock.

WILLIS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, CLARENCE R. WILLIS, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Wood, 112th-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, of heart disease, SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 16 Charles-st.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, WILLIAM H. WILCOX, stepson of W. U. Quinby, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., this day, (Monday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447.—Sept. 20, 1862.
37, 65, 64, 2, 26, 40, 34, 10, 45, 73, 25, 63, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—Sept. 20, 1862.
21, 24, 3, 54, 5, 58, 76, 46, 63, 16, 72, 22, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 395.—Sept. 20, 1862.
26, 63, 42, 78, 9, 46, 69, 79, 9, 75, 22, 73, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 396.—Sept. 20, 1862.
35, 34, 37, 57, 50, 31, 44, 52, 73, 64, 4, 39, 67.

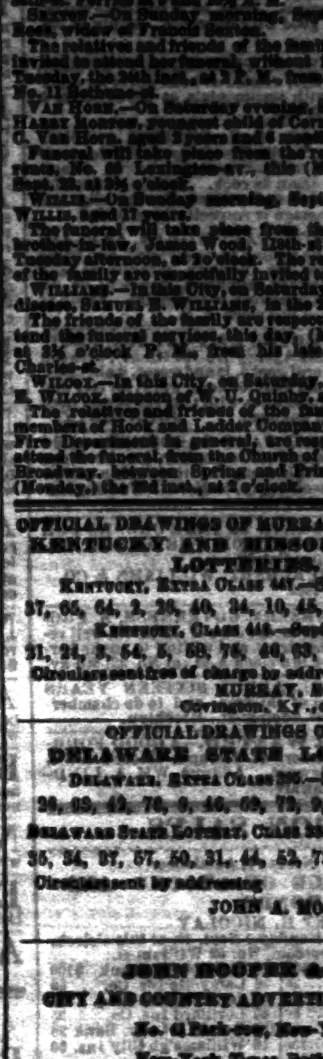
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS. No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

A CARD. VAIL, Hatter, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, east of Nassau, (seventeen years with Beebe & Co.,) is prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of all the NEW FALL STYLES OF FELT AND CLOTH HATS; Army, Navy and Civic Caps; together with elegant styles of Gents' Dress Hats, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. In addition to the style and superior finish of his Hats, he would invite special attention to HIS MODE OF FITTING, which enables him to make the Silk or Dress Hat feel as pleasant to the head as Felt. Please leave your order and try the experiment.

A SERENADE. Major JAMES D. POTTER, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has just arrived from a 13 months' imprisonment in the rebel dungeons of Dixie, and his friends propose giving him a serenade, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-night.

I AM DELIVERING CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL **COAL** Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges, AT **$6 50** PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL. Delivered, screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 65 South-st., and at yard foot of 18th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS. One Dollar, Two Dollars, Three Dollars and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BED-ridden cripples.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, croup, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 354 and 356 Front-st., Nos. 361, 363 and 365 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundled for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at [illegible] prices.

MILITARY.

[illegible] IRONSIDES REGIMENT. HEADQUARTERS, NO. 311 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman of Army Committee.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD. Recruits wanted for this splendid Regiment, now organizing for the war, under the command of Col. T. W. PARMELE, Late Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Applications received at the Headquarters, NO. 46 HOWARD-ST., Near Broadway. Liberal Bounties guaranteed.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! "IRONSIDES" WAR MEETING. A grand demonstration will take place at Jane-st. Methodist Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of recruiting. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. David Buck, A. M. Burlingham, Alfred Cookman, Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. [illegible] Dunbar, and Prof. Lindsey. A general invitation is extended. Capt. WOODWARD, Lieut. HOOK, Recruiting Officers—Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., and No. 75 8th-av.

WAR MEETING.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B, REV. M. C. KEMPSEY, CAPTAIN.—A meeting to aid in the filling up of this company, the nearest full of any in the regiment, will be held in the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Col. Charles Gould, [illegible], Maj. W. H. L. Barnes, And others. All who wish to aid this regiment are cordially invited to be present. Come one, come all.

WAR MEETING.—A WAR MEETING WILL be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 22, in the M. E. Church, in 7th-st., near 2d-av., for the purpose of assisting in filling up Co. A, "Ironsides" Regiment, now organizing under the auspices of the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. [illegible], Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Rev. W. F. WATKINS, Hon. [illegible], Col. CHAS. GOULD, Major BARNES, and others, will address the meeting. The headquarters of this Company is in 3d-av. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

WAR MEETINGS.—IRONSIDES REGIMENT, Company F, D. S. RIDDLE, Captain.—Meetings in aid of this Company will be held as follows: In the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 117 West 30th-st., on Monday evening, Sept. 22, and in the Pilgrim [illegible] Church, 33d-st., between [illegible] avs., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24. The meetings will commence at 7½ o'clock, and will be addressed by eminent speakers.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY E.—Men of good character and habits wanted for this Company at the headquarters, No. 349 8th-av., one door west of Broadway. The usual bounties paid, and superior advantages offered. DAVID S. TERRY, Captain. EDWARD ADAMS, First Lieutenant. EDWARD KILPATRICK, Second Lieutenant.

OHIO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK CITY.—Gentlemen from Ohio residing in the City are earnestly solicited to attend an adjourned meeting of this organization, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862. W. L. STRONG, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED: THE HOSPITAL STEWARD'S MANUAL. For the instruction of hospital stewards, ward masters and attendants, in their several duties. By JOSEPH J. WOODWARD, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, $1 25. For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY, INSIDE OUT; A curious book. By a singular man. Price $1 12. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, [illegible] Broadway.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, [illegible]

A BRILLIANT NOVELETTE BY A DISTINGUISHED AUTHORESS. KITTY ATHERTON; Or, A BROKEN LIFE. BY MARGARET BLOUNT, Author of "Regina; or, The Birthright," &c., &c. Will be published in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY For October 4. Ready at all News Depôts at 12 o'clock TO-DAY.

A BROKEN LIFE.—MARGARET BLOUNT'S Great story, entitled KITTY ATHERTON; Or, A BROKEN LIFE. Will be ready in the NEW-YORK MERCURY TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock. Let no one fail to read it.

MARGARET BLOUNT'S NEW STORY, ENTITLED: KITTY ATHERTON; Or, A BROKEN LIFE. Will be published in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 4. Ready at all News Depots at TWELVE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

KITTY ATHERTON; OR, A BROKEN LIFE. BY MARGARET BLOUNT, Author of "Regina; Or, The Birthright." Will be published in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for Oct. 4. Ready at all News Depôts at TWELVE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

READY AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS AT 12 O'CLOCK TO-DAY, THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for Saturday, Oct. 4, containing the opening chapters of KITTY ATHERTON; Or, A BROKEN LIFE. BY MARGARET BLOUNT, Author of "Regina; or, The Birthright."

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR SATURDAY, Oct. 4, will be ready at all the news depots at 12 o'clock to-morrow, containing MARGARET BLOUNT'S SPLENDID STORY, Entitled, KITTY ATHERTON; Or, A BROKEN LIFE.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S ARMY SHIRTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST. JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway, Will sell the whole of their superb stock, at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 40 years. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. One Dollar, Two Dollars and Three Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, New-York Agency, No. 498 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 20, 1862. THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED: Send notice to all newspapers that the largest supplies are wanted at Frederick, Md., immediately. All articles for the Sanitary Commission sent to the Woman's Central Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, will be forwarded where most needed. [illegible] Executive Committee. BENJ. COLLINS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two Protestant servants desire situations, in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread, [illegible] ... Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A COOK WHO FORMERLY LIVED with the highest families in City and country, is now disengaged ... [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE[illegible] ... [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a light colored woman ... understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway ... [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook ... [illegible]

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman ... [illegible]

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 Grand-st.

A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 66 West 28th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as plain cook ... [illegible]

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A situation as first-class cook; understands English, French and Spanish cooking, all kinds desserts and ... [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION by a first-class cook ... [illegible]

A PROTESTANT COOK.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a most respectable Protestant woman ... [illegible] ... Can be seen for two days ... near Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a neat, tidy and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress ... [illegible] ... Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork ... [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid ... [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid ... [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman ... [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family ... [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting ... Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Welsh Protestant woman, highly respectable and well recommended, desires a situation in City or country ... Call at No. 376 [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress ... [illegible]

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant dressmaker ... [illegible] ... a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl ... [illegible]

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a very neat and trusty girl ... Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PERSON OF LIBERAL education and experience wishes to engage as nurse in a private family; will be found fully competent to discharge all duties ... [illegible]

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; is thoroughly capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 12 and 5, at No. 3 West 18th-st.

A LADY WELL EDUCATED, AGREEABLE and a good housekeeper, would like to assist in the house of a widower, or a small family, where she could feel it was a home; no recompense desired. Address for one week, A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office. No objection to the country.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a few gentlemen's, or family washing; will be done in the best manner, and the clothes kept in order if required, or go out a few days in the week. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 6th-av., in confectionery store, three doors from 23d-st.

PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOKS and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing, also laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and seamstresses for private families in the City and country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., with references.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications ... Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st. ... German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. [illegible], Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 Broadway, continues to keep first-class servants, as usual. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., for City and country ... Men-servants, also. Excellent situations open for good servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest establishment ... on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man as gardener, who perfectly understands his business ... would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. The very best of City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 249 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener ... [illegible]

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business ... Address A. M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 28 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany ... wants a place on a good farm ... [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener ... Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City references ... Address J. L., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS coachman ... [illegible]

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, by a respectable colored man, a situation as coachman or waiter ... Call at No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, cashier, or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man ... Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 128 Fulton st.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BEtween 17 and 18 years old, who has just finished his studies, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a broker's office in Wall-st. or in a mercantile house; references as to respectability, &c., given. Address A. J. G., Box No. 256 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure situation for a competent waiter—a single man—in a private family; has lived for several years with his relatives in Europe; has been City reference ... Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, aged 21, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from respectable families. Apply at No. 142 Grand-st. for one week.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUAtions by a German gardener and his wife—the woman to do general housework; are steady and industrious, and members of the Congregational Church. Call on or address JOHN W. BUSCH, No. [illegible] 2d-av., between [illegible] and 28th sts.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years' experience in the publishing and bookselling business, wants a situation in some respectable and profitable business. Can produce the best of reference as to character and business qualifications. Address BOOKS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business (principally banking), desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New-York references given; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—A NURSE WANTED TO GO THREE miles from the City; an English, Scotch or Welsh woman; must be very highly recommended, and must understand all the duties of a nurse ... a good and pleasant home and good wages will be given. Address a note to H. N., Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COMPETENT girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family consisting of 5 persons. Must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 269 West 22d-st.

A HEAD NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about 40 years of age, wanted as head nurse for a private family. Apply with testimonials at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 400 Broadway ... [illegible] ... Welsh woman as cook. Good situations for Germans, Irish, English and colored, in the city and country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook; she must be willing to be directed, and bring City recommendations for honesty, cleanliness and sobriety; also, a Protestant laundress, who will be required to assist in chamberwork occasionally. Apply at No. 25 West 33d-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 182 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for city and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply; no charge until engaged. JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER, ALSO a man to take charge of cattle, poultry, &c. ... Protestants, and single men, who thoroughly understand their business, need apply, to No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately.

HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18, 1862.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, A PROtestant, accustomed to the care of children, well recommended, a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS of age, to take care of children, and to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 293 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

40 Security Ins. Co. [illegible]	[illegible] St. Nicholas Bank ... $100
10 Chatham Bank ... 25	10 Lafayette Ins. Co. ... 50
[illegible] Mercantile Ins. Co. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
10 Relief Ins. Co. ... 50	40 Lorillard Ins. Co. ... 25
10 Irving Bank ... [illegible]	[illegible] Bull's Head Bank ... 25
12 Market Bank ... 100	13 Williamsb'gh City Ins. 50
10 Corn Exchange Bank ... 100	

$1,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mt. Bonds.
$5,000 Penobscot Railroad 1st Mt. Bonds of 1875.

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction, at the public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1862, at 10 o'clock, one black horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM R. [illegible], Pound-Master.

WM. H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable farm of the late Joseph U. Valentine, deceased, situated at Matinecock, about 3 miles from the steamboat landing at Glen Cove, Long Island. It contains about fifty acres, eight of which are woodland, the balance being under a high state of cultivation, well watered, with a good dwelling and out-buildings and a choice assortment of fruit trees. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

The stock, farming utensils, furniture and other moveable property, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. JOSHUA KIRK, Executor.

Glen Cove, L. I.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of choice goods, comprising all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, and adapted to City and country trade.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 32 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.
Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Dredging Gouverneur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 21, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,
Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,
Crosswalk in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 35 MERCER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 23d day of September, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for artillery service, and seven hundred and fifty (750) horses for cavalry service. Said horses to be delivered in this City, within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract. The horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. The horses to be of dark color, fifteen and a-half hands and upwards in height, and less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty. The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

STUART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

WANTED—$5,000 WORTH OF MACHINE TWIST of good quality, cheap for cash. Address, by letter, W. H. SMITH, No. 41 East Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid ... No children or boarders ... Location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 38 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. One or two small families can be accommodated with front rooms on the 1st of October; terms moderate. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 93 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 65 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 18 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 131 West 22d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suits or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements; a few minutes walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife, one small child and nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location between 18th and 30th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Address with full particulars, W. P., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons (two adults and two children), in a pleasant location in the XVIIth Ward; will require a private table and probably an entire floor. Address D. O., Box No. 1,374 Post-office.

LODGING.—WANTED, ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no other lodgers; must be comfortably furnished, with exclusive use of bath room and water-closet, and situated between 22d and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Apply, between 10 and 11 and 5 and 6, at No. 140 9th-st., second story.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms, in a fine new four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 75 West 35th-st., where full particulars will be given.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN a good home and board for a gentleman and wife in a small private family; a second floor—front and back room; all the modern improvements; plenty of closets; references given and required. No. 241 West 18th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 22 UNIONSQUARE, a suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, with private table if desired. The houses are new and in one of the most delightful locations in the City, being situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with very desirable rooms with board, in a house having every convenience; location central; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 42 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references required.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms deep) to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three, or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-STREET.—FAMILIES and single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, with board. References required.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL.
Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway.
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Persons wishing board for fall or winter can be accommodated on reasonable terms. For reference and circulars apply to GEO. JONES, Esq., *Times* Office; E. P. BEACH, Esq., 273 Broadway; G. H. COGGESHALL, Esq., Secretary Bowery Savings Bank, or address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A HOME WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, for the Winter or longer, in a strictly private family; must be a first-class house, with all the comforts, gas, baths, &c., with accommodations for horses and carriage. Family small. Hudson River preferred, but would consider other locations. Address W. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD, FROM Oct. 1, at South Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from the City. Rooms large and sunny. Carriage runs free to and from the cars, whenever required. Call at No. 50 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich, or address Box No. 3,663 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—REV. FRED. TH. WINKELMANN, Phil. Dr. and A. M., late Professor in the Parker Theological Institute of Brooklyn, is desirous to find another suitable situation at any institution of learning. He is fully competent to instruct any classes in Latin, French, and German, and to prepare pupils in Greek for college. He can produce the most satisfactory testimonials, and give the best references. For particulars please call or address No. 86 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; terms moderate; best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS—A GRAduate of Troy Female Seminary, who has had several years' experience in instructing children in music, French, drawing and painting, besides the English branches, desires a situation. Best references given and required. Address S. M., Box 140, *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, graduate de l'Université de France Académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language at No. 45 West 12th-st., and No. 1,165 Broadway, between 26th and 28th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a School for Boys at the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. One possessing some Musical qualifications would be preferred. An interview with the principal may be had at the Episcopal Book Store, No. 762 Broadway, on Tuesday the 23d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as daily governess; she undertakes to instruct in music, drawing and all painting, together with the usual branches of a sound English education; terms moderate. Address E. J. T., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, NEAR the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French, une Française preferred. Her duties requiring but half her time, she could attend other pupils also in the City. Apply to Mr. LOW, No. 452 Broadway.

WANTED—AS TEACHER OF PRIMARY ENGlish in a small, private school, a young man who desires tuition in classics, mathematics, &c. Address, with details, "PROFESSOR," Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing, among other valuables, four dividend checks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company payable to S. V. Fanning or bearer, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York—one for nine dollars and the others for ten dollars and fifty cents each. A reward of five dollars will be paid for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 32 William-st.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above checks, as payment of them has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM OF Wm. A. Elliott, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, near Croton Lake, a chestnut sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, right hind foot white half way to gambrel, scar on left hind leg. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon her delivery at my premises, or giving information where she may be found. Address WM. A. ELLIOTT, Bedford Station.

LOST—A BANK BOOK NO. [illegible] OF THE GREENwich Savings Bank, belonging to John McIntosh and Felix Boylan, in trust for Catharine Boylan. A suitable reward will be paid on the return to FELIX BOYLAN, Executor, at James Blake's office, No. 257 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. [illegible] ... BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Naval School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 7 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 10 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING-SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Hixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Lively, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 131 Madison-av.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 8. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day, via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 37 Park-place, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 181st-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English, German, Spanish. German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reference, Circulars No. 599 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I. would like to receive into her family for board and instruction 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session, Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 63 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE C. GELIN WISHES to inform her pupils and friends that her classes for instruction on the piano, after the manner of the Conservatoire de Paris, will commence from Oct. 1, 1862. Young ladies wishing to join will apply at her residence, No. 177 West 23d-st.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 56 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Sagoe's, No. 695 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.—Madame BASSIE is desirous to receive a few more pupils in her studio, No. 37 Irving-place, near Union-square. Schools and particular lessons attended to.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 58 West 46th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 98 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 23d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st.—entrance No. 1,124 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 40 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 28th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISSES HEBBER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 8 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 18, at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 62 East 18th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 218 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly E. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,165 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 15th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 10 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 22, under the direction of Mme. D. H. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 36th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 17 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 [illegible] will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., corner of [illegible]-av.

Reopens [illegible] year, Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and all the other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hutton, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Edward C. Jeffers, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Stephen B. Russell, Esq., Dr. H. W. S. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Hone, Dennis Doer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Prof. G. Yeaton, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 268 Madison-av.,
N. E. corner of 40th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 63 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 63 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Boers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 38th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

PROF. HURLBERT'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 22 East 17th-st., corner Madison-av. Thorough course in elocution, and the new gymnastics for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumption rapidly relieved. Special treatment of the lungs.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 280 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 19 West 32d-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 29th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-room and the principal bookstores.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Miss C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 40 Nassau and 914 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK.
No. 86 West 37th-st., near Broadway.
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 8.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 30 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de CLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Steele, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 118 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.—All the branches of an English and Classical education taught by native teachers resident at the Institute. For commodiousness of building, and for beauty and healthfulness of situation, IT IS UNSURPASSED. For circulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT MACOY, 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, only of access and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH WILL receive new pupils daily for thorough practical instruction in bookkeeping and business affairs, at the Academy, No. 6 5th-av. A good handwriting guaranteed to ladies or gentlemen in ten easy lessons. Private instruction given.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, all persons, young and old, may acquire, in a few lessons, a rapid business handwriting, all the shortest methods of commercial calculations, and practical double entry bookkeeping. Terms low; private instruction.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 128 Madison-av., corner 30th-st. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with reformed primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCK, formerly Mrs. Diehl, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 19 East 16th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional faculty. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School, for young ladies and children, opened on 15th September, at No. 23 West 33d-st.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 432 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 15, at No. 62 West 21st-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars, address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Night Classes, Free Evening Classes in Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Science, Drawing and Music.

Free School of Art for females by day.

Free Reading room for both sexes, open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Free Picture Gallery open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Trustees announce that applications for admission to the free night classes under the Polytechnic School of Art, may be made daily to the Clerk, at the office of the Cooper Union Building. For the convenience of those who cannot apply in the day, the Clerk will attend at the office on the evenings of Sept. 29, 30, 31 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, from 7½ to 9 P. M.

Applicants for admission to the night classes must be able to read, write and cipher with facility, present a certificate of good moral character, and be not less than 15 years of age.

In case all the applicants cannot be admitted, the preference under the trust deed must be given to those who are engaged in manual labor.

The term will begin on the 1st day of October, when the pupils in the Female School of Art will attend at 9 A. M. To this school, which will remain under the direction of Mrs. Henry M. Field, both free and pay pupils will be admitted as heretofore. But, as the school is now so large that the Trustees are not able to admit all who apply, it is expected that none will apply for admission to the Initial trial or Free Class, who are able to enter the amateur class. The Trustees, therefore, in order to carry out the design of the founder, will limit the number of paying pupils to one-half the number of free scholars.

The pupils in Mathematics will attend for examination on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at 7½ P. M.; in Drawing, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2; in Chemistry, on Thursday evening, Oct. 3; in Natural Philosophy, on Friday evening, Oct. 10; in Music, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, and in Mechanical Philosophy, on Monday evening, Oct. 13. For admission to this last class, a knowledge of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry is indispensable.

The term will last from six to eight months, and will be closed with the usual examinations and exhibitions.

The Trustees cordially invite the public to avail themselves of the great facilities afforded by the Reading-room, which is supplied with all the leading foreign and domestic papers and magazines, and offered freely to the public on the sole condition of good behavior, no ticket of admission ever being required.

By order of the Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 18, at No. 48 East 30th-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this Institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 6 AND 8 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Thorough and superior Physical training for youths in connection with their school studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 13 West 33d-st., 25 by 50 feet, to be let, with all modern conveniences. Also, Greek and brick in 17th-st., near Union-square, four stories, 25 by 80 feet, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address W. G., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 35 feet, at No. 40 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and every thing complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 71 [illegible] Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A private family, No. 41 East 20th-st., 25 rooms, with all the improvements, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 23 East 20th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 25th and 26th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William [illegible], situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about twenty acres of land, on which is a double, two-story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of A. T. RIKER, No. 149 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by W. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 62 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a small house with a few acres of land, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, within an hour of New-York, or would rent a small house in New-York. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A gentleman having a furnished house, and wishing to rent until May 1, more for the purpose of having it well taken care of than profit, can hear of a most reliable party by addressing B. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office. Family small.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Address J. K., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE story house, with modern improvements, between 18th and 34th sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE without [illegible] ... Address A. L. H., Box No. 3,317 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, WELL FURnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The splendid three-story brick house, with piazza in front, situate No. [illegible] Gold-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., is offered for sale at a bargain. Lot 25 feet by 100; house has modern improvements and has been thoroughly painted, and put in complete order; neighborhood unexceptionable, and possession given immediately; price, $4,000. The adjoining lot can be purchased for $1,800. Parties seeking investment will do well to examine these premises before purchasing elsewhere. No brokers need apply. Can be seen between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling now occupied by Mr. Abbott's Institute, with six lots of land, having a front of 99 feet 6 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and, as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation for a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the terminus of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, and most of the purchase-money will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 658 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A four-story, basement and under-cellar brick house, 25x60, lot 100 feet, situate in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession can be had at once. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,273 Broadway. N. B.—The house will be sold cheap.

A GOOD BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, HOUSE and lot, also furniture, No. 91 East 25th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Can be seen any time during the day or evening. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ¾ of a mile from the railroad depot, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $60 yearly. The mansion house is 50 feet 6 inches by 30 feet 6 inches; dining-room 21 feet by 18 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, hen-house, &c. The farm contains 25 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all fine kinds of fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the depot.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, [illegible] acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.
MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at PAYNE'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1. [illegible] impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book. [illegible] E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. [illegible] Write for it and enclose stamps. Office address—Dr. [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills—Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes. [illegible] Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, [illegible] with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens. [illegible] Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. [illegible] It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book free. 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depot, No. 32 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—SIX-HORSE power—one that has been used but a short time, and can be purchased at a discount, preferred. Address C. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer, No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. G. READ, Machinist, No. 45 Greene-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, No. 32 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FIRNEY & CO., No. 163 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 5th-st., and No. 169 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Grove-street, from one hundred and seventy feet west of Hudson-street, to Hudson-street. [illegible] The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street. [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement, New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Sept. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Leonard to Duane-streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. [illegible] All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement, New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

F. FARLEY, ISAAC ALLEN, S. T. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WILLIAM ORTON, Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, ISAAC ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, Sept. 21. Due notice will be given when the real estate books will be open.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expense of this suit may become parties hereto complainant, vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

[illegible] westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges, all are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees, under said two mortgages (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; on which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO THE NEXT OF KIN.—Cause petition under the Court of Chancery, Ireland, Regulation act, 1850, Section Fifteen. In the matter of Rev. GEORGE HAROLD, Petitioner; CHARLES DONNELLY, JAMES DONNELLY, ARTHUR DONNELLY, MARY DONNELLY and ELLEN McMAHON, Respondents. Pursuant to the order in this matter, dated 9th June, 1862, I hereby require all persons claiming to be the next of kin of JOHN TRANER, late of Crinkle, in the County of Dublin, in Ireland, deceased, within two months of the date of this advertisement, to furnish in writing to Rev. George Harold, of Little Bray, in the County of Dublin, in Ireland, Roman Catholic Curate, or to the undersigned, William Roche, his Solicitor, the particulars of their several claims, in order that the petitioner may, without expense to them, prove in this matter such of their claims as he shall think just, or the allowance or disallowance of which said petitioner claiming to be such next of kin shall receive notice.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1862.

J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.

WILLIAM ROCHE, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 72 Harcourt-st., Dublin, Ireland.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the Plumbing Business, under the firm name of LOCKE & CRAIGIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business of the firm will be settled by HUGH H. CRAIGIE, who alone has power to sign in liquidation.

FREDERICK T. LOCKE.
HUGH H. CRAIGIE.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1862.

The plumbing business heretofore conducted by LOCKE & CRAIGIE will for the future be conducted by H. H. CRAIGIE (at the old stand, No. 12 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.) and he hopes to merit the favors of the patrons of the old firm, and of the public generally, by the diligent and prompt prosecution of all business intrusted to his care, and a careful study of the interests of his customers.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington.

SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 58 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, And all the United States Government Securities bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. E. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 252 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing

JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., Sept. 18, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 19th day of September instant.

C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1862.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share, (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 52 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. [illegible] At 3:30 P. M. for Greenport. At 4 P. M. for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch; [illegible] at 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 8 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 10:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 5:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 7:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., for Piermont, at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., and 1:45 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 2,000 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay, for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised, once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to N. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, JNO. THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight taken for Havana.

For freight and passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, E. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Sept. 27.
ETNA .... Saturday .... Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $90, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $150.25 and $160. Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY .... Sep 13. | MONDAY .... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau ....$50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 30th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 30th and 20th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Jacob M. Nixon.
Assistant Manager .... Sig. Dubreul.

DEBUT OF CARLOTTA PATTI.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862,
Will be presented, for the debut of Miss PATTI, Bellini's Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.

Mr. Nixon desires to call attention to the fact that the season which he inaugurates for the appearance of Miss PATTI is compressed into a few nights, as

ONLY FOUR REPRESENTATIONS

Can be given, as positive engagements elsewhere will prevent any reappearance after the present week. It should be understood that this announcement is definite, and will be strictly adhered to. The days selected are

MONDAY, Sept. 22.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
FRIDAY, Sept. 26.
SATURDAY, (Grand Matinée,) Sept. 27.

CAST OF CHARACTERS IN LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina .... Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI.
Elvino .... Sig. Brignoli.
Count Rodolpho .... Sig. Susini.
Lisa .... Miss Stockton.
Theresa .... Mme. Avogadro.
Alessio .... Sig. Mancini.
Notary .... Sig. Ximenes.

Between the second and third acts, the Orchestra will play the

GREAT UPRISING GALLOP,
BY
Sig. MUZIO.

To give every effect necessary for the production of the operas to be presented, the management has secured the services of

SIG. MUZIO,
As Musical Director and Conductor,
SIG. SCOLA,
Stage Manager.

Seats can be secured at the following places:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEER & SCHIRMER'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. 1 Nassau-st.
Messrs. CHICKERING, No. 694 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission .... ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle .... Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre .... Twenty-five Cents.

Reserved seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, Balcony and Private Boxes, $1 50 and $2, according to location.

Entire Private Boxes from $8 to $20, according to the number of seats and location.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REOPENING.

Grand Exhibition and Floral Promenade Concert by the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, in the Academy of Music, (stage and parquet floored over.)

Exhibition of new and rare plants, fruits, flowers, &c., commencing on TUESDAY, 23d, at 4 P. M., and continuing on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 24th and 25th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The most magnificent and largest display of Horticultural Novelties ever seen in this country, among which is the VICTORIA REGIA in full flower—the Queen of aquatic plants.

Members' Tickets, $3 per year, admitting themselves and family to all the meetings, exhibitions, &c.

Single Tickets to non-members, 25 cents each.

Grand Floral Promenade Concert in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased soldiers, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at 8 o'clock.

Music by Dodworth's full band.

Tickets, 50 cents each—can be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and from the Secretary, C. E. MILLER, No. 400 Broadway, N. Y.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of

EDWIN FORREST,

and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.

FIFTH NIGHT
OF
EDWIN FORREST,

Who will make his

SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON,

In his grand and powerful impersonation of

THE CARDINAL DUKE,

In Bulwer's great play of "Richelieu."

MR. WHEATLEY .... as .... ADRIEN DE MAUPRAT

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862.
RICHELIEU.

EDWIN FORREST .... as .... RICHELIEU
Adrien de Mauprat .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Baradas .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Julie .... Mrs. Gladstane
Musical Director .... HARVEY B. DODWORTH

N. B.—On and after this evening, the doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and the performances will

COMMENCE AT A QUARTER TO 8 O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1862,
THIRD NIGHT
OF
MR. HACKETT,

who will upon this occasion, for the first time this season, make his appearance as

FALSTAFF,

In Shakespeare's

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Nights of performance of

EDWIN FORREST,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Mr. HACKETT'S nights:

TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager .... Lester Wallack

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.

A CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

To-night, (MONDAY,) Sept. 22,

will be performed, Sheridan's legitimate comedy of

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

with the following great and unequaled cast:

CHARLES SURFACE .... MR. LESTER WALLACK
SIR PETER TEAZLE, (his first appearance) .... MR. JOHN GILBERT
SIR OLIVER SURFACE .... MR. MARK SMITH
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE .... MR. REYNOLDS
JOSEPH SURFACE .... MR. CHARLES FISHER
CRABTREE .... MR. JOHN SEFTON
MOSES .... MR. GEORGE HOLLAND
TRIP .... MR. YOUNG
CARELESS .... MR. FLOYD
ROWLEY .... MR. BROWNE
SNAKE .... MR. PARKES
RICHARD .... MR. PARSLOE
WILLIAM .... MR. TURNER
LADY TEAZLE .... MRS. HOEY
MARIA .... MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
LADY SNEERWELL .... MRS. JOHN SEFTON
MRS. CANDOUR .... MISS FANNY MORANT

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a new operatic selection on Rossini's "Moise," Gounod's "Faust," "The Royal Hunt," descriptive Quadrille.

TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULTS.
SATURDAY—THE RIVALS.

Box Book now open for the above evenings from 8 to 4.

Owing to the great overflow on the

OPENING NIGHT

to witness the

LOVE CHASE.

It will shortly be repeated.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle and parquet .... 50 cents.
Orchestra stalls .... $1 | Family circle .... 25 cents.
Private boxes $7

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Sept. 22.

LAURA KEENE takes great pleasure to inform the public that she has succeeded in engaging

A COMPANY OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,

heretofore unrivaled, embracing many old favorites of high standing, besides new candidates for public favor, who have already elicited the warm encomiums both of the Press and public of other cities.

During the recess, the Theatre has been

REDECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED!

A NEW DROP CURTAIN

has been painted by MINARD LEWIS.

The inaugural piece will be Bourcicault's chef d'œuvre,

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural .... Mr. W. R. Blake
Littleton Coke .... Mr. Chas. Walcot, Jr.
Tom Coke .... Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Col. Rocket .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Bob .... Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Roebuck .... Mr. H. F. Daly
Earl of Pompion .... Mr. Marlowe
Lady Alice Hawthorne .... LAURA KEENE
Countess of Pompion .... Mrs. H. Hind
Miss Rocket .... Miss Ada Clifton

THE ORCHESTRA,

under the direction of

THOMAS BAKER,

will perform a number of new selections.

Several of the

STERLING COMEDIES

are in preparation, and will be produced with unparalleled casts of characters.

Box book open, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

The manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured, at a great expense, the services of

MISS MARIA BRAINARD,

The great English Vocalist, who will make her debut this evening, assisted by

MR. SIMPSON,

And several other talented Artists.

Reproduction of the irresistibly laughable pantomime of

THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,

In which the great London Comic,

H. DENIER,

will appear, assisted by a host of others. After which,

PROMENADE MUSIC IN THE GARDEN.

To conclude with performances in the

EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,

By a host of Equestrians, Gymnasts, &c.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Admission .... 25 cents

NO RESERVED SEATS.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—GRAND FESTIVAL and Concert at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, in aid of the Widows, Orphans and Disabled Soldiers, members of the American Protestant Association. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at the gate.

JOHN BELL, Chairman.
THOMAS MINNIS, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE EXHIBITION.—At Bathgate Park, Fordham, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Special premiums are open for competition for all horses; fare on the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads at reduced rates; stock taken to and from Fordham and Williams Bridge free of charge.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HONEST ALLEN will trot at the Westchester County Fair, Bathgate Park, Fordham, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
CLAUDE MARCEL,
OR THE
IDIOT OF TARBES,

Which has been received with unbounded enthusiasm, by crowded and intelligent audiences. It is

RICH IN SCENERY, INCIDENT,

and every accessory to a popular and interesting play.

It will be produced

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.

At 3 and 7½ o'clock. Don't fail to see it.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their

BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.

Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,

whose gorgeous colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED-CHERUBS,

the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified professional gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bulldog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY FISH.

ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS.

SPANISH LADY, so called from its Spanish colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARDEN, SEA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen in rich and elegant aquaria swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains

ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Jackson begs to announce the

LAST WEEK

of the great tragic artiste,

MISS BATEMAN,

who is compelled by previous existing arrangements to close her brilliantly successful engagement.

During this week Miss Bateman will appear in a round of her greatest characters, which are remarkable for their variation the most remarkable variety as well as power of dramatic genius. On MONDAY, Sept. 22, she will appear as

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IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparation for an Attack on Mobile.

The Forts at the Entrance of the Harbor to be Reduced at Once.

THE REBEL LINES OF DEFENCE.

Great Importance of Mobile as a Base of Operations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA, Blockading off Mobile Bay, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

[illegible] previous to the date of my last letter, [illegible] our location has been constantly changing, and our occupation varying up and down between interesting and exciting, lending us [illegible] spice—was the [illegible], yes, the very salt-junk of life.

Not so since. Blockading keeps a pen dry, or the [illegible] would be dryer. "The way [illegible] to parish church." The same perpetual swing, the melancholy [illegible] of endless waves give us from day to day only "a beginning of our tranquillity."

The steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Hitchcock, has been acting flagship at this blockade for three of [illegible], assisted by the sloop-of-war Preble, the [illegible] brig Bohio, and the steam gunboat Kennebec. The Preble and Bohio left here ten days ago. [illegible] different gunboats have hung around here, off and on, since then. The day for any [illegible] vessels to constitute this blockade is past, [illegible] than heretofore for a [illegible] through the meshes of the [illegible] Gen. Farragut is weaving around [illegible] Mobile.

It is [illegible] who like to have their news geographically illustrated in advance, to give an extra look at the map of Mobile Bay. They will see Fort Morgan is on the end of Mobile Point, the east side of the entrance. It is thirty-four miles from the city. [illegible] miles distant, is Fort [illegible] east end of Dauphin Island. On the same side the bay with Fort Gaines, and eight across Grant's Pass from it, is Battery Point, on the main land. On this point was an ancient French [illegible] likely the rebels have planted a battery on its site, unless Grant's Pass is thoroughly obstructed, as we have heard it is. Outside and between Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan is [illegible] Island, and still further out Sand Island—the latter being, say three miles from Fort Gaines. These islands are small, and not now used for any purpose; they, as well as all the land around the entrance of the bay, are low and sandy. On Sand Island stands the ruins of the lighthouse and the houses belonging to it—marks of Southern vandalism, because their preservation would not have been of any use to our fleet, but would be of great use to the commerce of Mobile again at some future day; all is, let Mobile or Alabama have the pleasure of rebuilding them.

The blockading fleet have lain from four to eight miles from the forts. At any time of the year it is an [illegible] station, there being an incessant rough sea. And during the two or three [illegible] of heavy and squally weather which always [illegible] this coast in September, it would be extremely [illegible] for any vessels to lie here and be of service, and actually hazardous for these gunboats. There are several shoals, miles outside the bay, where, in [illegible] storm, the sea is lashed to a mass of foam.

From within the forts the blockade can be maintained with much more comfort and certainty, and [illegible] vessels be spared for other service where they are badly enough needed. It becomes a necessity, therefore, to take the forts, if we do nothing further at present, and to take them soon, or there will be the elements against us besides the enemy's guns, and we shall

"See huge navies battling with the storm,
By rugged rocks along the desolate coasts."

Next to Richmond, Mobile is the most essential part to the vitality of the rebellion. With that for our stronghold instead of theirs, Montgomery on the Alabama River, and Tuscaloosa on the Tombigbee, might soon be reached by our forces, giving us possession of the railroad system between the Eastern and Western States of rebeldom. This would cut their country in two more disastrously than the entire control of the Mississippi could effect it.

Their force and combinations to guard against such a blow, are concentrated in the defence of Mobile. There is good reason to believe, by their own statements and by all likelihood, that beyond the capture of that city, we should find little difficulty in penetrating to the accomplishment of this grand object. [illegible], indeed, we then lay on our oars till they make Montgomery impregnable, like the river with batteries, and all it with rams.

Their reported means of repelling an attack on Mobile would be hardly credited, were it not that in the engagement below New-Orleans their contrivances for defence were found to be quite as numerous and as ugly as they had boasted them to be. It is quite as well, now, to pay some attention to such representations. It is certain they have had seventeen months in which to get ready. They say they have made a stand at Dog River Bar, on the west side of Mobile Bay, six miles below the city, where they have sunk obstructions in the channel, driven in piles thickly on the outside of the same, and anchored a line of submarine torpedos still further out. That inside the obstructions they have heavily armed boats, while on the adjacent shore are tier upon tier of earthworks, with batteries of rifled cannon. That they have one or two iron-clad gunboats, and a powerful side-wheel ocean steamer, armed, and plated as her bow for "ramming."

But their chief glory is one "bright particular" ram, built in [illegible] of all the errors of construction discovered too late in its kindred of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Hampton Roads. To cut short all brilliant and fearful accounts of it, you may suppose it to be such a piece of iron workmanship and warring power, that both Vulcan and Mars would jump at the chance of sinking upon it their claims to Deity in these latter days, when they pass for professional humbugs.

How much the foregoing is entitled to consideration, I don't pretend to judge. It is the average substance, keeping inside of probability, of the various representations made to us at New-Orleans and Pensacola. Yet, considering the immense importance of Mobile to the Southern Confederacy, we may expect to find every diabolical engine of destruction which [illegible] can devise and construct thrown into the contest. I may say it is a general belief in this fleet that we are about to undertake a work, the magnitude and intensity of which is not appreciated at the North. After the terrible fight in passing the forts below New-Orleans, it was very pleasing to be encouraged by papers from home, with the supposition that we should have but light work at Mobile.

A small steamer, like a tug, has been running every day between Fort Morgan and the city, or in that direction. Another—a large, high-pressure river boat—has been running from place to place about the bay, often stopping at the fort. On Fort Gaines there has been no flag for several weeks, nor any sign of its being garrisoned. Yet we can hardly think it has been abandoned, for although it is of little importance compared with Fort Morgan, and would be of no use whatever to us, it covers an entrance for very light draft vessels on the Dauphin Island side. It was [illegible] when the war began.

Fort Morgan is one of the largest and most serviceable [illegible] built in the United States. It was finished but a few years ago, and [illegible] every manner of improvement which science has contributed to the art of fortification. It mounts a large number of the heaviest and longest ranged guns, and commands a fearful range through the only channel by which [illegible]

[illegible] of any [illegible] the bay. When [illegible] will be [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] below New-Orleans, that we may "Bear [illegible] in the [illegible] of time," even though it be "the path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen." NYM.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Effect of the News of the National Reverses in Virginia.

The Atrocities of the Louisiana Guerrillas.

A Successful Expedition Against Them.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The last steamer that left New-York here to our city the date of the 30th of July. Nothing hardly but the official announcement of an ignoble defeat of our armies in Virginia could have been more unsatisfactory. It seems to be admitted that the National forces were retreating before JACKSON and LEE, and enough was given to satisfy the public that the dreadful inactivity of our Potomac Generals was reaping its natural reward. Since that time, now nine long anxious days, our city has been one gloomy receptacle of rumors of disaster to our forces. The Secessionists, heretofore sullen and subdued, begin now to cast upon the Federals looks of scorn, defiance and hate, and I have seen their lips curl with ridicule as they passed by the flag suspended in the front of our different military quarters. I have lived in New-Orleans through the darkest eras of its epidemics; I have seen the sun rise in a yellow atmosphere of death-bearing malaria; I have felt the night breeze from the swamps strike against my cheeks, loaded with poison; I have followed day after day the stricken ones among my friends to the insatiable grave? I have lived here, indeed, when the pestilence literally, physically walked at noon-day; but I never suffered the horrors that I have felt in this city the last seven days. I am sick of these defeats to the Union arms. Have we not a General on the Potomac of the most ordinary capacity in the field? They are all industrious and enterprising in their retreats. Haven't we even one that could fight two consecutive days, or advance twenty miles without intrenching? Oh, the humiliation of these disasters. Oh how they make the heart sick, and the soul despair. Is there to be no purging of our army of imbeciles? Is it possible that we have to go on another year in the same routine of expense, unnecessary loss of life and fruitless efforts? Is the country, or rather the Government, never to be in earnest? To the people let me give all praise. The workshops, the fields, the villages and towns have poured out their loyal and enthusiastic thousands; all alike have contributed of their treasure, but have the leaders and the honored ones done their duty? Where lies, in Heaven's name, the crime of mismanaging this war? Who is responsible before God for this trifling with our nation's life? Will the day of retribution ever come, or are we destined to sink into a premature grave, presenting the unparalleled example in history of a people of freemen who could not produce a single leader capable of defending the nation's life against one of the most unholy rebellions that ever disgraced the darkest pages of history?

The guerrillas, with the exception of New-Orleans and its immediate vicinity, now have entire possession of the State of Louisiana, and its once fair fields are fast becoming a desolation, and its once happy people either utterly impoverished, or with this end, have not the melancholy privilege of occupying their desolated homes, but are refugees and know not where to lay their heads. New-Orleans is full of people from Baton Rouge, from Donaldsonville, indeed, from all the towns on the river, people who two years ago were independent and happy, but are now penniless, and unable, by former education, to earn a living. The suffering among this class of persons no one can imagine, and many heart-broken and helplessly wretched are finding peace only in a pauper's grave. Who is to be held responsible for this misery? Oh! THE CRUELTY OF AN INEFFICIENTLY CONDUCTED WAR, for to this fearful weakness for General Government are we really indebted for all the suffering of private persons—for this terrible infliction of irregular warfare, when robbers and cut-throats are elevated into belligerents, and treated with consideration when they should be hung or shot like dogs.

In one of my earlier letters I took occasion to mention the head of a guerrilla gang who fired upon an unarmed United States boat, which resulted in a short bombardment of Baton Rouge. This man, a native, by the way, of New-England, was brought to this city and imprisoned in the Custom-house. Having been here for many years, I obtained an interview with him, and a more apparently contrite and repentant man I never saw. Confinement had relieved him of his naturally bronzed complexion, and he was now so pale that he successfully affected the invalid, and claimed that but a few weeks, at most, were left to him in this world. To Gen. BUTLER he professed the utmost contrition, begged and prayed to be released, promised to return to his home and use his influence in every possible way to put down guerrilla bands, and do, in fact, all a good citizen could to restore peace in his neighborhood. Upon these protestations, Gen. BUTLER, instead of hanging him, let him go, and the result is that he immediately broke his word, commenced anew his atrocities upon helpless and defenceless citizens. Whom he desired to rob, he pronounced sympathizers with the Lincoln Government; whom he wished to murder, he denounced as Union men. In this spirit he a few days ago entered the town of Baton Rouge, and seizing two of the most quiet and harmless people that ever lived in the place, (Germans by birth,) hung them almost before their own doors, as he said, for harboring the Yankees and treating them kindly when stationed in the town. And this man's case is characteristic of guerrillaism the country over. The raids of these men—these organized bands of robbers—out in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and elsewhere, are simply characteristic of the lowest state of barbarism, and if the Government much longer hesitates to treat these villains as they deserve—still hesitates to put in force the death penalty without trial or benefit of clergy—then the Government will become responsible for permitting human goals to destroy the South, and force it into a waste such as the world never before witnessed. Terror of speedy punishment will alone put down guerrillas. The most recent doings of these men in this vicinity occurred a few days ago, when a body on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons, from an ambuscade fired upon a car containing some United States soldiers, who were traveling near Boutte station, on the Opelousas Railroad. The instant these ruffians were attacked, they broke and fled like stricken deer, and could be seen as far as the eye could reach, scudding through the woods, to meet again, no doubt, at an arranged meeting-place, to join in another murderous foray upon the helpless and unsuspecting, whether they be Nationalists, or their own unhappy neighbors.

I must say, in this connection, perhaps, that the guerrillas, a few evenings since, in strong force, attacked two companies of our pickets stationed on the Opelousas Railroad, and captured them without an attempt at opposition. Since then quite a strong expedition has gone up the coast opposite this city, and we may expect to hear of some stirring incidents. This morning, while at the Custom-house I saw some sixteen guerrilla prisoners brought in. I did not learn of the whereabouts of the capture.

Just before you reach the extreme southern limits of the city, on the banks of the river, you come to a large, unfinished building, which, from its absurd style of architecture, you instinctively feel was built by money left for some charitable purpose, and your judgment is not at fault. The "pile" is called the Touro Asylum, and is intended, as you [illegible], for [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. It will be quite clear to the United States, [illegible] of brick, three stories to a [illegible], but [illegible] at this moment it is serving the good purpose of a barracks for the free colored men called out by Gov. MOORE's proclamation, and now mustering under the flag of the United States. The city contributed for this, or possibly three, regiments, has gone on with great animation, whole companies having been made up in a few days. Yesterday I saw, for the first time, one of these novel volunteers in Uncle Sam's costume. I took great comfort in the recollection that the British West India regiments of the same material, are admitted, even by English martinets, to be efficient and serviceable men.

I am looking forward with considerable interest to the appearance of these troops under a military organization. That they will quickly learn to drill I have not a doubt, and I cannot see why they are not the best men in the world for manning our Southern forts. History illustrates, on board of our men-of-war, that colored men have always been efficient sailors, have always shown themselves active and excellent artillerists, and mixed up with white sailors, have always been among the first to board the enemy's ships and have always done fearful execution. I trust that certain parties at the North who are so fond of denouncing Gen. HUNTER, will not forget, in speaking of this free colored men's organization, to state that it was called into existence by Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and was originally intended to serve under the Confederate flag—but fortunately Gen. BUTLER came in, and will use the men to defend the United States flag. If the principle was wrong, blame the chivalrous Chief Magistrate of the most Southern State, save Texas, of the Union; for the good these men may do give credit to the General commanding the Department of the Gulf.

The record in the Provost-Marshal's office shows that there are over 5,000 paroled Confederate soldiers in this city,—a goodly number, by the way, of rebel patriots, who have been for weeks and months past running about the city speaking of themselves as *prisoners of war*, and threatening, in various ways, all sorts of dire vengeance on the Yankees, if they ever again had an opportunity of shouldering a musket, "to drive the scum from the Southern soil." A while ago, Gen. BUTLER issued his Order No. 44, which gave these paroled soldiers an opportunity of coming forward and giving in their names, so that they could be regularly exchanged, and thus legally and properly return to the ranks of secesh. Out of the five thousand, but *three hundred have come forward*, and I presume that most of these men desire to act either as *spies*, for they know all about this city, or desire to get away for almost any other purpose than to enter the Confederate service. Of the remaining paroled soldiers, over four thousand strong, I presume they find the protection of the United States Government quite as comfortable as that of the Confederate States; and I also presume that, in due time, these men will come forward, and, by taking the oath of allegiance, once more become loyal citizens, and, from their past experience in rebellion, become wiser and, I trust, better men.

While Gen. BUTLER's headquarters were at the St. Charles Hotel, the members of his staff, officers of the line high in command, and distinguished civilians and strangers congregated nightly in the Rotunda, forming centres of interesting conversation, and picturesque groups. Among the personally distinguished was a tall, gentlemanly looking man, carelessly dressed, without any mark of belonging to the army, yet of very military manner, who seemed to be in a quiet way on good terms with every one, familiar with Gen. SHEPLEY, often in Gen. BUTLER's private parlor, and altogether a favored person, and yet by some accident I was never introduced to him, or for the time being learned his name or office. In the two or three weeks that this occurred, I often met the gentleman in the streets, wearing a white linen naval cap, mounted on a splendid charger, carrying himself easy in the saddle, and hearing his knees slightly inwards, showing that the devil himself could not unseat him. My business gradually centered around the City Hall, I had much to do with the Military Commandant, one of the most important officers in the civil administration of the city, represented by Gen. SHEPLEY. One morning it was to me most unexpectedly announced that the General had suddenly left for the North, and who should I find quietly sitting in his place at the Mayor's office but my tall gentleman of the white naval cap, who turned out to be no less a personage than Lieut. G. F. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant of New-Orleans and head of the engineering corps attached to the Military Department of the Gulf. From this time forward I saw much of Lieut. WEITZEL, and every day's observation stamped him in my estimation as a very superior man. Placed by circumstances in the very, to a soldier, difficult position of performing purely civil duties, he maintained himself with great dignity, and administered his office with satisfaction to all. Lieut. WEITZEL is, I believe, a native of Pennsylvania, at any rate, he speaks German "like a native." He received his military education at West Point, and was subsequently a teacher in that useful institution. He first came prominently before the Engineering Department as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. BEAUREGARD, under whose superintendence he built Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, strong works, which it was his duty, a few months ago, to assist in destroying. Lieut. WEITZEL is an enthusiast in his profession, and was so much esteemed by BEAUREGARD and other leaders in the rebellion, that they held out to him great inducements to desert his flag and sell his country, but he would do neither, and now meets with a slight reward in the proper elevation from a Lieutenancy to the high position, responsibly filled, of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The promotion has been joyfully received by everybody; there is no envy evinced, no ill nature displayed by the most carping or selfish; all agree that the President, in this matter, has shown great discrimination, has elevated an able and faithful public servant to superior usefulness, and properly honored the well-conducted Military Department of the Gulf.

It is now within a few days of the middle of September, and by the blessing of a kind Providence, and Gen. BUTLER's foresight in having the city really clean for the first time in its history, joined with a most efficient blockade with the infected ports of the Gulf, we are blessed with a state of health, *favorable beyond any known precedence*. The autumn effects are beginning to show themselves upon the button-ball, beech, and other trees which shed their leaves, showing that this marked decay of the year is inherent to the vegetation, and not the result of frost, as is often thought by the residents of more northern climates. We may, therefore, soon feel that the scourge of yellow fever has been withheld for this year, and that the noble men of East and West who are here to defend our flag will not fall by the power of an insidious disease, but be spared to serve their country. That we all look forward to cool weather with joyful anticipation there cannot be a doubt. After four or five months' constant exposure to the scorching sun, after breathing for nearly a half year an atmosphere filled with malaria, after indeed being scarcely comfortable a moment, the idea of being healthfully cool, is like a shade in a desert; it's a pleasure indeed one cannot enjoy or anticipate who is a permanent resident of the regions of temperate heat.

Gen. BUTLER's order, that he would emancipate any slave who would expose any one who had concealed weapons, put a detective policeman in every house, and there cannot be a doubt but that some masters have suffered by their slaves finding weapons which they—the slaves—first hid away. Within a few days an old friend of mine has been arrested and sent to Ship Island for refusing to give up his gun, under circumstances that deserve notice. He had a "double-barrel," which he esteemed highly for long years of good service, and in addition, he had a *faithful servant*, whom he *trusted as he would his own wife or child*. Believing that he would be perfectly safe in retaining the piece, and having no absolute desire to defy the Government, he wrapped the fowling-piece up in some cloth, and gave it to the servant to hide away until such time as it could be brought forth in safety. The result was that the faithful slave instantly communicated the facts to the two servants in the kitchen, and the three made a complaint before the proper authorities against their master, thereby obtaining their freedom, and placing him a prisoner on Ship Island. I have heard the story over and over again, and am at a loss to know exactly how to feel when I hear the victims of misplaced confidence dwell upon the fact that they would, up to the moment of their betrayal, have placed their lives in the hands of this favored domestic, who was for the son of the house, and had never, in the very [illegible] of her [illegible], [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] considered, as [illegible]. [illegible] necessary for me to draw the moral—like so unusual a case in a bottle of good champagne, it draws itself.

One of your correspondents pays a just tribute to the memory of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, but does great injustice to me—saying I made an attack on the General. I merely stated such facts as came under my observation, and, at most, criticised his unhappy manner of disciplining his men. From my pen came the readiest tribute to his memory, after he fell. A man who sacrifices his life for his country, certainly proves his sincerity, and gives all that he hath, but it does not necessarily make his character, while living, faultless.

Last evening I went down to the levee and took a good look at the *Essex*. She is a formidable and ugly looking craft. As far as I could see, there were no indentations on her iron-covered sides; her chimneys and smoke-jacks were certainly riddled with what appeared canister shot. On a recent occasion a boat's crew of the *Essex* started for the shore, at Natchez, with the intention of getting some ice. Some of the citizens fired on the boat, and wounded several of the crew. The result was that the *Essex* shelled the town for two hours, when a deputation of citizens came down and proposed to surrender the city and raise the Stars and Stripes, but they did neither, the *Essex* leaving on the promise to do so. On Sunday, it is said, the *Essex* silenced a formidable rebel battery below Port Hudson. As far as I can see all this objectless firing and battering is just a waste of war material. *The surrender of Natchez was not demanded as a ransom of the town from destruction*, nor does there seem to have been any great object gained at Port Hudson. If the Government at Washington cannot send us troops down the river or up the river to hold these surrendered towns, or turn the advantages gained to some account, the *Essex* had better keep her snug place at our levee landing.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS.

In one of my paragraphs I have alluded to an expedition sent up the river to look after the guerrillas. I find the result thus recorded in the *Delta*:

"The expedition was composed of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BEAN; Twenty-first Indiana, Col. MCMILLAN; Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL; Fourteenth Maine, and the First Maine Battery—the whole under the command of Acting Brig.-Gen. PAINE. The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi* accompanied the transports.

The transports left Carrollton about 1 o'clock Monday morning, and proceeded up the river about twenty-five miles, where the Ninth Connecticut, Fourteenth Maine, and one section of the battery, with Gen. PAINE, disembarked. The Fourth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Indiana kept on up the river, and landed about five miles above on the west side of the river.

Hearing that a large body—upward of 500—Texas cavalry was in the immediate vicinity, the Wisconsin and Indiana boys, with a section of the First Maine Battery, under the command of Lieut. E. D. HALEY, started out to have a brush with them. They had not proceeded more than a mile from the levee before they came upon a body of them in a ricefield, who, true to the instincts of the Confederate race, fled at the first fire, not, however, without losing four killed and three wounded. Then commenced the grand 'skedaddle' and pursuit of the 'brave sons of Texas.'

They fled to the woods, our boys after them and the artillery warming their *rears* with shell. The pursuit becoming too hot, the rebels left their horses, baggage, &c., and each one took to a swamp on his own hook by the underground railroad, and were followed up until our boys gave up the chase from sheer exhaustion.

We succeeded in killing four more, wounding several, and taking about twenty prisoners, besides two hundred and fifty horses, all saddled and bridled, two flags, and any amount of private baggage.

Lieut. PIERCE, of the Wisconsin Regiment, with five men, surrounded and took prisoners eight of the Texans at one time. This does not prove the boasting of the rebels that one of them can whip five Yankees.

Among our prisoners are Col. WALKER, of Texas, and Capt. JANUARY, both prominent partisan rangers.

We returned aboard the transports about 3 P. M., having accomplished a *pretty good day's work*. We have succeeded in cutting up and utterly destroying one of the largest and most desperate gangs of guerrillas that infested this section of the country. It was composed chiefly of picked desperadoes from Texas, and their special forte was killing and scalping innocent Union men, and were a terror to rebel planters themselves.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. MCMILLAN and Lieut.-Col. BEAN for their coolness and promptness in the whole affair.

The force under Gen. PAINE we learned nothing of until evening, when they joined us on our transports, just before we left on our return.

The steamer *Laurel Hill*, with the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, rebel wounded, horses, etc., returned to Carrollton on Monday evening, leaving the balance of the force up the river. Where Gen. PAINE strikes next is unknown to your informant. Our forces had not a man even wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

Thirteen long weary days have passed, and we are yet flooded with secesh news of reported victories of the Confederate arms over the Union troops. Donaldsonville has fallen, Tennessee has been cleared of ANDY JOHNSON, Kentucky is welcoming the guerrillas, HINDMAN has cleared out Arkansas, LEE is in Washington, Stonewall JACKSON in Baltimore, and the devil in York, Pennsylvania, robbing the United States Commissary Department, to say nothing of the fact that Cincinnati has capitulated to a battery erected at Covington, Ky., only having two hours to do up the surrender in. Secesh, in the Southern telegraphic dispatches, is triumphant everywhere, and, in New-Orleans, particularly rampant. I have had no less than two places of refuge promised me the moment the Confederates enter this city; in fact, I have heard of some enthusiasts who have sat up all night, waiting with the patience of Millerites to hear the horn blow. About the groceries you can witness the most offensive features, moral and personal, of the rebellion. Loafers and gamblers, thugs, negro-traders, and traitors to the country's flag, are exultant, and the good time is coming, sure, when Southern rights will again be respected, and the glorious and chivalrous people of New-Orleans will be left to starve under the rule of JEFF. DAVIS. All this to hear and see is humiliating enough, Heaven knows; nothing in the world, indeed, could be more offensive—more thoroughly heart-sickening. The theory is again broached that one Southern is better than five Yankees. No less than four advertisements appear in to-day's *Delta*, from individuals, announcing in defiant print, that *they have not taken the oath of allegiance*. Perhaps before I mail this letter I may have one ray of light from the North—possibly the brave SIGEL and KEARNY are not dead, and the Union forces have not been entirely defeated. Possibly there is one live man at the head of our armies in Virginia; one man who can keep awake all day; one man who pays more attention to his muskets than his wagons; one man who can travel forward as well as backward.

In what book on tactics do we learn that the only object of armies in the field is to dig ditches or erect fortifications. Did NAPOLEON write anywhere that all that cavalry horses should do was to eat their own heads off in the stable? Come, can't somebody run a long pole into the menagerie of our Potomac Generals, and stir them up generally. It may be a great thing North to hear of our Union forces whipped and our cause disgraced, but the thing is not so comfortable in "thish ere" Southern sunny clime. In short, it would be far better if Old Abe's Lieutenants were earning their money, and doing something that could make us poor Federals, way down in New-Orleans, not only comfortable, but a little spread-eaglish. It seems to me a good shout for a Union victory would not only do my diaphragm good, but my heart and soul also. Do hurry up one victory. In the meantime what is Gen. MITCHEL doing in New-York? No man could have done better than he in Southern Tennessee and Alabama, and there has been nothing but disaster since he was removed; and this reminds one that we have not got over the scare that came upon us at the rumor that Gen. BUTLER was to be relieved of this department. We have given a sort of credence to it, because it would be the most impolitic thing in the world. We simply don't believe any other man could so well fill his place.

How soon is something to be done to open the Mississippi River? I am surprised that the men of the West in Washington have not been more importunate on this subject. As a great military and strategic movement it should have attracted the attention of our Generals; as a commercial necessity it should not have been overlooked by our statesmen. It would have been an eternal responsibility for the Government [illegible] so long and so [illegible] Richmond, if the [illegible] of the [illegible] had been [illegible] to-day that the true way to [illegible] that city of traitors is open to trade and to [illegible] great river from St. Louis to New-Orleans. It is this channel, [illegible] of this great [illegible], of which [illegible], that has crippled our resources in their strongest holds. Who can indeed form a just estimate of the influence favorable to the Union cause that would have resulted, if our flag had freely and defiantly, for the year past, floated on the highway of this great centre of our continent. Cannot the Government for a moment turn its attention to this subject, and give the West a little aid? And it would not be difficult to accomplish this important task. There is really not a formidable fortification on the banks not in our hands. All that it requires is a moderate force, and someone as a commander who has sense enough to "go and do it." I could pick out a hundred steamboat captains at Louisville or St. Louis who would take the contract of ninety days.

The people here in the extreme South, whatever may be said to the contrary, are in a starving condition. As I wrote you a long time since, the flour mills of this place stopped for want of corn to grind. One, two and three dollars a bushel have been paid for it, while corn in all the Western States has been a drug. Who does not believe if the river had been open, that the *corruptions of trade* would have gone far to encourage Union sentiments and foster loyalty. It has been this dead calm from Memphis down; this red sea of desolation upon waters that should now be vexed by a thousand costly craft, that has helped along this demon of rebellion, and made the victims, like galvanized corpses, pale shrinking, miserable beings—cowering one day before the guerrilla robber; the next day, without complaint, yielding up life and property by an order from Richmond.

Very soon the entire available white male population of the South will be in the field; the conscription act has already weeded out all from 18 to 35, and soon you will hear of an order seizing upon the remaining population, of ages from the extremes of 16 to 60. This grasp for war purposes will pretty much destroy the merchants, school teachers and intelligent mechanics, and also almost annihilate what is termed the poor native whites, so that in another year, under the present way of conducting things, there will be nothing left here but the rich slaveholder and his chattels, an accomplishment designed and desired at the commencement of this rebellion. This war makes it transparent to the most morally blind, that to-day, but for the labor of the slave, the Confederates would have had no resources, and as soon as the entire available white population of the South is drained, of course the laboring and producing class left at home is composed exclusively of the slaves. The loyal people of the North and West should therefore remember, that while they are wasting their money like water, and leaving the bones of their fathers, sons and husbands upon a hundred bloody fields of the South, *that it is possible for the President with a single dash of his pen, to topple down this mighty wrong against humanity and Heaven, and make the wretched leaders sue for peace*. When will he do it?

The recent visits of our forces "up the coast" on both sides of the river, have resulted in giving the line officers of the Department of the Gulf the finest horses in the world. These forays alluded to confiscated some of the finest racing stock in the United States, and it was only yesterday I saw an orderly mounted on a horse that had a pedigree of pure blood reaching back three hundred years—a horse, indeed, that would make a man famous in Central Park. In one of our artillery wagons is a grave philosophical looking old stallion, who performs his work with a sort of stolid indifference that suggests intellectual consciousness of being in unbred company. If one will turn to the columns of the old *Spirit of the Times*, they will find the history of this old fellow, a winner of many a hard struggle on the turf—a horse, indeed, whose ancestors were famous beside Eclipse, and whose descendants to-day are cherished as the *ne plus ultra* of the true horse. Verily the rebellion makes strange associations—but my old horse might have done worse. If it is his fortune to meet the rebel foe in battle, let his fine hazel eye brighten up as he sees the smoke of the contest rolling toward the heavens; let his old heart exult as he hears the battle afar off; let him shout at the clangor of bayonets, and rejoice in the struggle at his feet; and, if needs be, let this gallant old steed fall nobly upon the well-fought field, where has struggled freemen in their efforts to sustain the flag of the Union—let it, indeed, wave in triumph over where he will forever sleep. Such preliminaries and such a death are deserved by that noble old steed.

In my notice of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, I spoke of him as a native of Pennsylvania. In this I was mistaken; his birthplace is Cincinnati, and the Queen of the West may be proud of her son.

Commodore PORTER leaves to-day for Washington, ordered [illegible], by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. Yesterday he addressed the following to the crew of his famous gunboat:

MEN OF THE ESSEX: We have now been associated together on board this vessel very near one year, and during that period you have been successfully engaged with the enemy in six hard-fought battles. Your first achievement was with four of the craven rebel gunboats, of vastly superior force, in Lucas Bend, all of which were disabled and driven below the batteries at Columbus. Your next achievement was at Fort Henry, where you led the way, and by your prowess and valor caused the surrender of that stronghold in the short space of one hour and ten minutes. At the time the *Essex* attacked Fort Henry she could scarcely be called an iron-clad boat, the ports were large and unprotected, and the boilers exposed, and although fourteen were wounded to death, and twenty-four wounded by steam and scalding waters, you were ready at your guns for action before the surrender of the fort. This battle was one of the most important of the war, for up to that time our forces could scarcely say they had gained a victory. You, by your valor, turned the tide of defeat and gave confidence to the country. For a short period the ship was under external repairs, and a large portion of this crew participated in the victories of Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. When your old and tried ship became fully equipped, you joined her at Cairo, and with your old and tried associates, entered on a new field of operations. Vicksburgh felt your prowess, and while your country lasts you will be gratefully remembered for your daring and courage at that time. The crowning effort of your courage is yet to be related.

For months the rebels had been building with great care a gunboat and ram up the Yazoo River; this vessel, when finished, successfully encountered and cut up three of the fleet, passed in safety two powerful fleets, and took shelter under the batteries of Vicksburgh. Here she stood the fire of a large fleet and escaped unhurt. The *Essex* ran past this heavy fort, and attacked her. This, too, she stood without much injury. You were next battling away at the enemy before Baton Rouge. On the 6th of August you fought that noted *Arkansas*, and after an action of half an hour destroyed this formidable vessel, for which act you have received, through the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of the country and the Department. I have now to speak of one more of your feats of courage and chronicle again your valor; it is the attack on and successful passing a battery of thirty-five guns at Port Hudson.

Having now detailed your gallant conduct, it becomes my painful task to bid you that painful word, good-bye, and I sincerely hope you may prove the old iron-sided *Essex* as good a ship under your present commander as you did under the old.

As an illustration of the impudence of the Secessionists, and the good nature of the National authorities, we copy the following advertisements from the "Government paper:"

Messrs. Editors of the Delta:

The undersigned begs leave to state that he is not the "John Butler" whose name appears in your list of this date as having subscribed to the oath of allegiance.

JOHN BUTLER,
Bertrand, between Perdido and Poydras streets.
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1862.

To the Editors of the Delta:

Seeing the name of JOSEPH JACOBS in the list of persons who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, I wish it understood that I am not the person.

JOSEPH JACOBS,
No. 436 Magazine-street, Third District.

In the list of names of those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, published this morning, (11th inst.,) is the name of MARK ISRAEL. I wish it understood that I am not the person.

MARX ISRAEL,
No. 203 Dryades-street.

Editor Delta:

SIR: The name of EUGENE O'SULLIVAN appears in your issue of yesterday among those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

As there are many gentlemen of that name in this city, the undersigned begs leave to say that he is not the person. Respectfully, &c.,

EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
Corner Delord-street and Triton Walk.

CASE DISMISSED.—The larceny case of C. H. DE LA VERGNE, President of the Metallic Oil Company, mentioned in our Saturday edition, was dismissed by Justice BRENNAN, the plaintiffs failing to appear.

Address [illegible] of Gov. [illegible]
[illegible] Sept. 20.

The Board of Trade held a large and enthusiastic meeting this [illegible] Gov. [illegible] presided. Gov. WASHBURNE, of New-York, addressed them at length. He urged the necessity of enlarging the facilities of water communication between the East and West, so that our iron-clad fleet could pass from the Mississippi River to the St. Lawrence, and down the St. Lawrence, or come through the Hudson, as a great military necessity, in case of a foreign war. He demonstrated that by such means of transportation the West could augment her export of breadstuffs. They could place the same in Europe at a price below the ability of the foreign cultivator to produce it, and that as soon as this war permanently closed, it would guarantee perpetual peace between the two continents. Gov. WASHBURNE's speech was received with great favor, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He presented strong resolutions in favor of upholding the Constitution and the Union, which were unanimously adopted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, SEPT. 22.—Nos. 25, 12, 17, 21, 28, 30, [illegible], 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans—[illegible] Pedro.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 38 | Gov. Island 5 21 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Arrived.

Prize steamship Columbia, [illegible], from Key West [illegible] of [illegible] (on board.) Sept. 14, off Cape Canaveral, [illegible] Nancy, Riley, of London, from [illegible] distress; all hands down with fever; [illegible] medicine, ice, &c. [illegible] of Hatteras.

U. S. steam transport Potomac, [illegible] Sept. 17, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had three deaths, [illegible] The steamship Arago, [illegible] anchored at Lower Quarantine.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Wood, Fortress Monroe 18 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Maryland, Weldon, [illegible] hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, [illegible]

Steamship Trade Wind, Bulkley, New-Orleans [illegible], and the Bar 11th, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Stevens, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Agnes, (of Boston,) Jones, Bristol, Eng., [illegible], with railroad iron to master. Has been 10 days west of the Banks with light easterly winds and calms.

Bark Hiawatha, (Prus.,) Pettick, Newcastle [illegible], with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather first part of the passage; passed the Banks [illegible] since then had light E. winds and calms.

Bark Edwin Frederick, (Prus.,) [illegible], in ballast to master.

Brig Wilmington, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) [illegible], Cow Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to master. Sept. 19, lat. 41 35, lon. 67 30, spoke a Dutch brigantine, bound to New-York, 35 ds. out, with loss of [illegible]

Brig Queen Elizabeth, (Prus.,) Reich, [illegible], with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. [illegible] ds. had light easterly winds and calms.

Brig Norval, (Br., of Greenock,) Dunn, [illegible], ds. with molasses to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schr. Red Jacket, (of Camden,) Payson, [illegible], Inagua, Sept. 5, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. [illegible] Co. with brig Africa, for Halifax.

Schr. Thomas Cuff, (Br., of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Cuddy, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds. with salt to master. [illegible] no Am. vessels.

Schr. Nimrod, Gatterly, Georgetown, D. C., [illegible], coal, bound to Hudson.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, Tyson, Portland, [illegible] coal to master.

Schr. Abigail, Baker, Plymouth 14 ds. with [illegible] to T. H. Mayhew.

Schr. M. H. Eldridge, Andrews, Boston, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Frank Keele, Barbour, via Norwich, with [illegible]

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hutchinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. James Crosby, [illegible], Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hortensia, Powers, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph Crandell, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Wright, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Phenix, Hamilton, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr. Mary H. Brainerd, Dibble, Salem, in ballast.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Benedict, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarratoga, Wood, Rockport, for Boston.

Schr. Rob't. Kenny, Howard, Portland, in ballast.

Schr. G. S. Miller, White, Fall River.

Schr. Highlander, Sturgis, Mystic for Albany.

Schr. Belleona, Alden, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. F. Scott, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

SAILED—Steamship St. Marys, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., and light.

Below.

Bark Union, Davis, Cardiff Aug. 8.
Brig Canoe, (Hamb.) Also, one ship.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20—Arr. ship Joseph Holmes, from Liverpool; bark Charles [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Lindsay—schr., of Plymouth, [illegible] well, Sept. 19, on the Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Mathewtown, Inagua, Sept. 8, schrs. [illegible], Kendrick, from Kingston for Boston, to sail Sept. [illegible]; Price, Sears, from Falmouth for New-York Sept. [illegible]; Williams, Knowls, from St. Thomas for do. do.

At Falmouth, no date, brigs Isadore, Miller, from Philadelphia for Black River, to sail Sept. 1; Gazelle, Williams, hence for Manzanilla, do. do.

At Barbadoes, Aug. 31, barks Mayflower and [illegible], for New-York in 3 or 4 ds.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE." And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical for soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, [illegible] the flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

Bankers, merchants and others requiring protection are invited to call and examine our stock. We are now manufacturing and have on hand the VALENTINE & BUTLER ALUM PATENT SAFE, WARRANTED FIRE-PROOF and also free from dampness. A large assortment of WILDER'S PATENT SAFES for sale at reduced prices.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ROTARY LOCK, the Hall-dome, a sure protection against burglary.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway,
Four doors below Chambers.